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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

## LITERATURE

*History of Civilization in England.* By Henry Thomas Buckle. Vol. II. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

WHEN Mr. Buckle published his first volume, which was a bulky preface, a load of apparently superfluous learning, though the result of true and wide research, made the reader pause and wonder. All this is very well, we said, but how about Civilization in England? We come to the second volume; and if we do not ask this question still, it is because, though even now far from port, the ship's head seems to lie the right way. Our present volume refers to Spain and to Scotland of old; and is rather the history of degradation and barbarism than of civilization. But we do not despair: Mr. Buckle may go on as long as he pleases, provided always that he shows as much reading as now, that he continues to give *actual quotations* and not mere references, and, that he provides an Index which shall turn his mass of matter into a digest. The truth is, that this second volume is much more satisfactory than the first; there is more purpose about it; and the artillery of learning is directed at a mark: it may even be that subsequent volumes will show it to be pointed at the mark.

We speak of Mr. Buckle rather as a collector and narrator than as a reasoner. We are willing to suspend our opinion; for, as his power over facts has been shown in a more satisfactory way, so also may it be with his rational use of them, if we only wait a little longer. But in the mean time, we are prepared to think it possible that he is strongly prepossessed even upon matters concerning the actual civilization of our own day. The *Edinburgh Review* made a decided mistake of fact in criticizing Mr. Buckle, and said that the only earthquake known to have occurred in the Spanish Peninsula was that of Lisbon. This was precisely the slip for our author to overwhelm with authorities: and he does it in full measure. But not content with this, he represents the nature of the article against him as follows:—

"Now, I have certainly no right to expect that a reviewer, composing a popular article for an immediate purpose, and knowing that when his article is read, it will be thrown aside and forgotten, should, under such unfavourable circumstances, be at the pains of mastering all the details of his subject. To look for this, would be the height of injustice. He has no interest in being accurate; his name being concealed, his reputation, if he have any, is not at stake; and the errors into which he falls, ought to be regarded with leniency, inasmuch as their vehicle being an ephemeral publication, they are not likely to be remembered, and they are therefore not likely to work much mischief."

Does Mr. Buckle forget that, in our day, the anonymous writer of the review is most often a systematic aspirant for literary fame, who looks forward, if his contributions be successful, to their collection at a future time? Has he forgotten Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, Macaulay, Hamilton, who all began as anonymous writers and critics in the Review which he describes as written for an immediate purpose?

We pass over the Spanish part of the volume. Those who are interested to know how a fine race of men, with a country abounding in riches, are hardly a part of Europe for any useful purpose, will find much in Mr. Buckle, and more in his referees. We proceed to the staple of the volume, Scotland.

The history of opinion about Scotland is rather amusing. In the last century our

northern fellow countrymen were considered as a kind of needy adventurers, of the class which Smollett painted as contemptible abroad in 'Roderick Random,' and respectable at home in 'Humphrey Clinker.' Walter Scott threw the colours of romance over them: he made heroes of those whom the Lowlanders called Highland thieves; and lofty beings of those whom the Highlanders called Saxon churls. His magic brought the descendant of the foreign usurper whom they once called the "wee, wee German lairdie" as far north as Edinburgh, and actually dressed him in a kilt. A little bit of reaction is taking place. The Scotch of our day have taken position in the established order of things, as belonging to a part of the empire which is but a few hours from London: and they are now only North Britons as opposed to South Britons, not as opposed to Englishmen; which, properly speaking, they are themselves. But opinion does not run so strongly in favour of their ancestors as it once did. Even Scott himself, when he came to write the *History of Scotland*, gave pictures not quite like Waverley; and Macaulay and others have, perhaps, rather turned the romance the other way. Nor does this change of opinion meet with any decided opposition from the other side of the Tweed, so far as bygone times are concerned. Some recrimination there may be: and any one who looks at the Scotland of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from a very lofty height may find himself pelted with English facts of no very pleasant memory. Nevertheless, we fancy that any sensible Scotchman, speaking to an Englishman who feels that his own ancestors were quite savage enough, would admit that the old Scotch were really too savage.

If Mr. Buckle should raise a hornet's nest about his own ears he has no right to complain; for he is a hornet's nest in his own person to the Scotch Church. All the narrowness which disgraced the religion of Scotland in the seventeenth century is brought together, and supported by a mass of actual quotations which will make many readers stare who thought they knew the worst. What Mr. Buckle thinks about the effect of the old system upon modern days, may be seen in the following extract. We quote it entire, because we cannot help acknowledging that, though matters are rarely pushed so far in print, the opinions here given are very like what we hear from persons of all countries who are acquainted with Scotland by actual residence.—

"Putting aside the 'Wealth of Nations,' we shall find that the Scotch literature of the eighteenth century did scarcely any thing for Scotland, considered as a whole. How it has failed in its great aim of weakening superstition, is but too apparent to whoever has travelled in that country, and observed the habits and turn of mind still predominant. Many able and enlightened men who live there, are so cowed by the general spirit, that, for their own comfort, and for the peace of their families, they make no resistance, but tacitly comply with what they heartily despise. That they err in doing so, I, at least, firmly believe; though I know that many honest, and in every respect competent judges are of opinion, that no man is bound to be a martyr, or to jeopardize his personal interests, unless he clearly sees his way to some immediate public good. To me, however, it appears that this is a narrow view, and that the first duty of every one is to set his face in direct opposition to what he believes to be false, and, having done that, leave the results of his conduct to take care of themselves. Still, the temptation to a contrary course is always very strong, and, in a country like Scotland, is by many deemed irresistible. In no other Protestant nation, and, indeed, in no Catholic nation except Spain, will a man who

is known to hold unorthodox opinions, find his life equally uncomfortable. In a few of the large towns, he may possibly escape animadversion, if his sentiments are not too bold, and are not too openly expressed. If he is timid and taciturn, his heresy may, perchance, be overlooked. But even in large towns, impunity is the exception, and not the rule. Even in the capital of Scotland, in that centre of intelligence which once boasted of being the Modern Athens, a whisper will quickly circulate that such an one is to be avoided, for that he is a free-thinker; and if free-thinking were a crime, or as if it were not better to be a free thinker than a slavish thinker. In other parts, that is, in Scotland generally, the state of things is far worse. I speak, not on vague rumour, but from what I know as existing at the present time, and for the accuracy of which I vouch and hold myself responsible. I challenge any one to contradict my assertion, when I say that, at this moment, nearly all over Scotland, the finger of scorn is pointed at every man who, in the exercise of his sacred and inalienable right of free judgment, refuses to acquiesce in those religious notions, and to practise those religious customs, which time, indeed, has consecrated, but many of which are repulsive to the eye of reason, though to all of them, however irrational they may be, the people adhere with sullen and inflexible obstinacy. Knowing that these words will be widely read and circulated in Scotland, and averse as I naturally am to bring on myself the hostility of a nation, for whose many sterling and valuable qualities I entertain sincere respect, I do, nevertheless, deliberately affirm, that in no civilized country is toleration so little understood, and that in none is the spirit of bigotry and of persecution so extensively diffused. Nor can any one wonder that such should be the case, who observes what is going on there. The churches are as crowded as they were in the Middle Ages, and are filled with devout and ignorant worshippers, who flock together to listen to opinions of which the Middle Ages alone were worthy. Those opinions they treasure up, and, when they return to their homes, or enter into the daily business of life, they put them in force. And the result is, that there runs through the entire country a sour and fanatical spirit, an aversion to innocent gaiety, a disposition to limit the enjoyments of others, and a love of inquiring into the opinions of others, and of interfering with them, such as is hardly anywhere else to be found; while, in the midst of all this, there flourishes a national creed, gloomy and austere to the last degree, a creed which is full of forebodings and threats, and horrors of every sort, and which rejoices in proclaiming to mankind how wretched and miserable they are, how small a portion of them can be saved, and what an overwhelming majority is necessarily reserved for excruciating, unspeakable, and eternal agony."

Mr. Buckle has had the malice to put Spain and Scotland into one volume; apparently that readers may make their comparison between the two most intolerant forms, one of Popery, the other of Protestantism. For ourselves, fully believing that he has not at all exaggerated the bad, we are prepared to suspend our opinion until those whom it concerns have time to balance the account, if balance be possible. There is an obvious one-sidedness about Mr. Buckle. It does not follow that because a man is of this stamp there must be two balanced sides to his question: Euclid is the most one-sided writer who ever penned a sentence. But it does follow that when we know something which is hardly alluded to, we may reasonably think it possible that the other side, when fully developed, will make a respectable amount in the way of set-off. Mr. Buckle does not do justice to the depth of conviction which has characterized the Scotch feeling towards their gloomy creed: he does not make enough of the noble attempts at resistance to foreign ecclesiastical tyranny. When he speaks of the Highlanders being allowed to ravage the West of Scotland, we suppose he is alluding to

the consequences of the insurrection which was put down at Bothwell Bridge. But though much is said of oppression by bishops, we cannot even find an allusion to the rising or its motive. How manfully the Scotch peasant contended for the right to be ridden by his own tyrant—how much suffering he endured that he might have the word priest “writ large,” as Milton phrased it—ought to have been told and dwelt on by a florid describer of the home tyrant and the kirk-session Inquisition.

Let Mr. Buckle be stoutly opposed: but we warn those who attempt it that their opposition, to be fully effective, must be more than mere set-off. Are these things so? or rather, Were they so? We know that the present religious state of the country, though it has exhibited in our own time a mark of sincerity which even its opponents looked at with undisguised admiration, very much resembles what we might suppose would have sprung from such a state of things as Mr. Buckle describes. If no substantial contradiction can be given, and if there be not wisdom enough among the Scotch to profit by the exposure of what perhaps even themselves have almost forgotten as to extent, there is nothing for it but to fall back upon the rights of man, and to proclaim that when priests and people are agreed together to rule and be ruled, they have a right to be happy in their own way.

We are not much inclined to give extracts relative to the fearful state of religious feeling in Scotland in the seventeenth century. The force of Mr. Buckle's attack lies in its concentration, and in the quantity of its instances: a selection would be the old story of a few bricks carried about as a specimen of a house. We give a part of Mr. Buckle's summary, omitting the quotations by which he confirms his statements:—

“Indeed, the Scotch divines, in some of their theories, went beyond any section of the Catholic Church, except the Spanish. They sought to destroy, not only human pleasures, but also human affections. They held that our affections are necessarily connected with our lusts, and that we must, therefore, wean ourselves from them as earthly vanities. A Christian had no business with love or sympathy. He had his own soul to attend to, and that was enough for him. Let him look to himself. On Sunday, in particular, he must never think of benefiting others; and the Scotch clergy did not hesitate to teach the people, that on that day it was sinful to save a vessel in distress, and that it was a proof of religion to leave ship and crew to perish. They might go; none but their wives and children would suffer, and that was nothing in comparison with breaking the Sabbath. So, too, did the clergy teach, that on no occasion must food or shelter be given to a starving man, unless his opinions were orthodox. What need for him to live? Indeed, they taught that it was a sin to tolerate his notions at all, and that the proper course was, to visit him with sharp and immediate punishment. Going yet further, they broke the domestic ties, and set parents against their offspring. They taught the father to smite the unbelieving child, and to slay his own boy sooner than allow him to propagate error. As if this were not enough, they tried to extirpate another affection, even more sacred and more devoted still. They laid their rude and merciless hands on the holiest passion of which our nature is capable, the love of a mother for her son. Into that sanctuary, they dared to intrude; into that, they thrust their gaunt and ungente forms. If a mother held opinions of which they disapproved, they did not scruple to invade her household, take away her children, and forbid her to hold communication with them. Or if, perchance, her son had incurred their displeasure, they were not satisfied with forcible separation, but they laboured to corrupt her heart, and harden it against her child, so

that she might be privy to the act. In one of these cases, mentioned in the records of the church of Glasgow, the Kirk-Session of that town summoned before them a woman, merely because she had received into her house her own son, after the clergy had excommunicated him. So effectually did they work upon her mind, that they induced her to promise, not only that she would shut her door against her child, but that she would aid in bringing him to punishment. She had sinned in loving him; she had sinned, even, in giving him shelter; but, says the record, ‘she promised not to do it again, and to tell the magistrates when he comes next to her.’ She promised not to do it again. She promised to forget him, whom she had borne of her womb and suckled at her breast. She promised to forget her boy, who had oftentimes crept to her knees, who had slept in her bosom, and whose tender frame she had watched over and nursed. All the dearest associations of the past, all that the most exquisite form of human affection can give or receive, all that delights the memory, all that brightens the prospect of life, all vanished, all passed away from the mind of this poor woman, at the bidding of her spiritual masters. At one fell swoop, all were gone. So potent were the arts of these men, that they persuaded the mother to conspire against her son, that she might deliver him up to them. They defiled her nature, by purging it of its love. From that day, her soul was polluted. She was lost to herself, as well as lost to her son. To hear of such things, is enough to make one's blood surge again, and raise a tempest in our innocent nature. But to have seen them, to have lived in the midst of them, and yet not to have rebelled against them, is to us utterly inconceivable, and proves in how complete a thrall the Scotch were held, and how thoroughly their minds, as well as their bodies, were enslaved. What more need I say? What further evidence need I bring to elucidate the real character of one of the most detestable tyrannies ever seen on the earth? When the Scotch Kirk was at the height of its power, we may search history in vain for any institution which can compete with it, except the Spanish Inquisition. Between these two, there is a close and intimate analogy. Both were intolerant, both were cruel, both made war upon the finest parts of human nature, and both destroyed every vestige of religious freedom. One difference, however, there was, of vast importance. In political matters, the Church, which was servile in Spain, was rebellious in Scotland. Hence, the Scotch always had one direction in which they could speak and act with unrestrained liberty. In politics, they found their vent. There the mind was free. And this was their salvation. This saved them from the fate of Spain, by securing to them the exercise of those faculties which otherwise would have lain dormant, if, indeed, they had not been entirely destroyed by that long and enfeebled servitude in which their clergy retained them, and from which, but for this favourable circumstance, no escape would have been open.”

The account of Calvinistic priesthood is called by Mr. Buckle an examination of the Scotch intellect during the *seventeenth* century; his next chapter has the same heading with the substitution of *eighteenth*. Mr. Buckle states, as two paradoxes, that is, as two apparent contradictions, first, that the Scotch were liberal in politics and illiberal in religion; secondly, that “the brilliant, inquisitive, and sceptical literature which they produced in the eighteenth century was unable to weaken their superstition, or to instil into them wiser and larger maxims on religious matters.” To us there seems to be no paradox in either case. The Scotch were democratic in matters religious and civil both: and democracy, except in a highly cultivated people, is tyranny. They got their own way in religion, and, as Mr. Buckle points out, mainly because the clergy became their leaders in all things, at a time when the nobles were ready to unite with the Crown against all liberty. But they did not get their own way in civil matters: here they

continued a part of the British Empire, and the Clergy were overruled by the State. Accordingly, the political feeling, curbed in its action, continued liberal, at least comparatively. But do we not know that the religious system had a strong hankering after a political system to match? If the Scottish Legislature had been reformed with the Church, if a House of Commons based on popular suffrage had made laws for Scotland down to our own time, how much political liberty would the theocracy have left to the individual man?

Again, what is the wonder that the sceptical literature of the eighteenth century produced no religious result? The parallel is clear enough in France. There, also, was an intolerant priesthood and an irreverent literature; but the second produced no effect upon the first until a revolution made the will of the capital the ruler of the kingdom. Hume and Voltaire are indeed as unlike one another as Scotland and France; and, therefore, the closer our parallel. If in any manner Scotland had fallen into political anarchy, it is most likely that the effects of the sceptical literature would have been very apparent; not indeed in the French way, but in some Scotch way for that case to be duly made and provided, and to be afterwards reduced to principle by the historian, and declared to be the thing that every philosopher must have foreseen.

We are not much inclined to enter on Mr. Buckle's account of this literature. We do not find him so powerful on this branch of the subject as when he attacks a bad system of religious economy. His talk about geometry (p. 435) shows that he has not yet “come to a clearness.” He is a collector, an amasser; but he cannot deal with the heap when a mind is to be described, in the same manner as when a system is to be overthrown. We suspect that writing has followed upon reading without a proportionate quantity of intermediate thought. We do not say he has thought little: we mean that enormous reading has been, we suspect, converted into bulky writing with an amount of reflection which, be it much or little, is not enough to leave so large a lump.

#### *Wild Life on the Fields of Norway.* By Francis M. Wyndham. (Longman & Co.)

For several years Norway has been a favourite field of adventure with tourists, wearied of the ordinary places of resort where Englishmen in search of the picturesque are accustomed to run the round of French and German hotels, emptying their pockets of money that might be spent to better advantage in Wales or the Highlands. A capacious shelf could be filled with the sketch-books of excursionists who, looking out on life from different points of view, have printed their notes on society in and near Bergen or Christiania. Not the less welcome, however, is Mr. Wyndham, for though he is but one of a crowd, and tells us little that we did not know before, the freshness and manly simplicity of his tone make him an agreeable companion. In the summer of 1859, he steamed under the promontory beneath which the Earl of Sandwich attacked the Dutch fleet in 1665, and landing at Bergen visited the exhibition of pictures by native artists, where he was well pleased with the bear-hunting and deer-stalking pieces of Tidemand and Gude, the landscapes being painted by the former artist and the figures being introduced by the latter. Proceeding to Vossevangen, and thence to Kaupanger, he made acquaintance with the monotonous beauty of the fjords, and received the hospitality of pleasant and well-bred families, at whose

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dinner-parties is still retained the awkward but by no means indefensible custom of "drinking healths all round" at the commencement and end of the repast. On leaving Kaupanger, with his rifle and dog, Mr. Wyndham made for the mountains, bent like a genuine Englishman "on sport," the magnificent scenery of the Sogne Fjeld, Lyster Fjord, Skjolden and Lom, and the Lake of Gjendin, only rendering the pursuit of the reindeer a more fascinating occupation:

"A very rough scramble of about two thousand feet brought us to the summit of the precipice overhanging the lake; and, as we emerged from the gully which had hitherto precluded all view, a splendid panorama opened upon us. At our feet lay the sea-green lake of Gjendin, hemmed in by frowning walls of perpendicular rock. Its waters were traversed by none but the boats of the fisherman, the reindeer hunter, or the mountain shepherd. Above the opposite precipice of the lake, the ground, from the distance and large scale of the scenery, seeming to be smooth and gently undulating, was apparently clothed with a rich, unbroken carpet of reindeer-moss; but in reality it was as rugged and barren as the rocks on which we were standing. Often did I gaze attentively upon the peculiar colouring of the reindeer-moss, endeavouring to decide what the colour was; but so exquisitely are the tints blended that it was impossible to arrive at the conclusion of whether it were green or yellow. Here and there among the rocks the glassy surface of a mountain tarn threw back the brilliant rays of a beaming sun. Beyond this again the mountains began to lift their giant forms, and large fields of snow and ice covered the more level rocks; and in some parts the glaciers extended in wide expanse out of the very highest parts of the mountains. Out of the glaciers shot sharp and jagged peaks, which, stretching in a wide curve from north to west, stood out in dark contrast to the white fields of snow and ice, and the clear transparency of the azure sky. But time would not permit us to linger, and we pushed on over the barren rocks, straining our eyes, as we proceeded, in search of reindeer. Yet, stop!—what are those dark forms up yonder against the clear sky? Reindeer!—those 'antlered monarchs of the waste,' a glimpse of which among their native wilds had so long been the object of my ambition. Four in all, upon a ridge of rock about half a mile distant, they stood quietly cropping the scanty grass. Sinking slowly down to elude observation, we surveyed the ground before us and consulted as to the way in which we should stalk the deer. The extreme stillness of the air was our difficulty,—not a breath could be felt, a blade of grass held up to be swayed by the breeze remained immovable. To discover the direction of the wind was impossible; and, deciding to stalk as the ground best favoured us, we began to move slowly and cautiously towards the deer. Watching all their movements our eyes remained fixed upon them—now they raise their heads and look around—stop! not a muscle must move—again they commence feeding, and once more we creep cautiously on. The ground rising steadily and being much broken, there was no difficulty in concealing ourselves from view. We had already approached to within 300 yards, but now we could see only one reindeer; but the others might have moved and become hidden by intervening rocks, and we doubted not but that they were still there. The ground now rose rapidly, and we found that, by making a slight circuit, we should be able to arrive within a short distance of the deer. Silently and cautiously we crept along, in momentary dread of a loose stone rolling from under our feet and alarming the deer by the clatter. At length the critical moment arrived,—the desired spot was reached,—and breathless with excitement, our rifles ready in our hands, we slowly raised our heads above the rocks. But the reindeer?—they are gone—the bare rocks are as desolate and devoid of life as ever. Was it possible that we could have seen four reindeer standing on that very spot? or, was it a dream? All is silence! all is desolate! nothing but barren grey rocks and sparkling snow

greet the eye as it wanders anxiously around. Can any living creature exist on such a dreary tract? But no—it was not a dream; for there were fresh tracks upon the scanty moss, and stalks of the reindeer-plant (*Ranunculus glacialis*) had just been nipped of their flowers. The rocks, the snow, the glacier which lay within half a mile, were surveyed; but, alas, in vain, nothing living could be seen. On gaining the spot where the deer had stood, a fresh breeze blew in our faces, only serving to increase the mystery. But a very short experience of deer-stalking among such lofty mountains convinces one of the extraordinary changes of direction to which the wind is liable. A moment before it had possibly blown in exactly the contrary direction, thereby giving 'the wind' of us to the deer, which would be quite sufficient to put them to rapid flight. So completely hidden from their sight had we been, that thus only could we account for their sudden disappearance. No footmarks could be left on the hard and barren rocks, and we could gain no clue as to the direction the deer had taken."

Amongst the upper classes Mr. Wyndham found little or no taste for sport, the reindeer being rarely disturbed in their mountain homes by any huntsmen save the Norwegian peasants, who without enthusiasm follow their noble prey as a craftsman follows his calling, for the sake of a well-stored cupboard in the winter months. Notwithstanding their insensibility to the charms of the chase, the humble villagers favourably impressed the Englishman, whom they received with hearty welcome to the shelter of their narrow dwellings and the simple fare of their tables. The Norwegian peasants have a saying, "an Englishman must have meat every day," and Mr. Wyndham bears testimony that in his case they never displayed any desire to falsify this memorable proverb, which at the same time illustrates our national manners and points to the secret of our national greatness. With them

Stranger is a holy name;  
Guidance and rest, and food and fire,  
In vain he never must require.

In addition to their sacred virtue of hospitality, they possess an amount of education and a degree of intelligence that make the ignorance and stupidity of the average British labourer by no means flattering features of our social existence. Reading and writing are with them almost universal accomplishments, and they are very anxious for information relative to the political condition of foreign countries. "What sort of a man is 'Yon Breet,' who speaks at public meetings in large towns?" inquired a Norwegian peasant of Mr. Wyndham, who was not a little surprised at being thus interrogated on the merits of the Member for Birmingham.

A more readable excursionist's note-book than Mr. M. Wyndham's 'Wild Life on the Fjelds of Norway' rarely issues from the press. It may fairly occupy a place by the side of 'The Unprotected Females in Norway.' The chromo-lithographs which illustrate the letter-press are beautifully executed.

*The Punjab and Delhi in 1857: being a Narrative of the Measures by which the Punjab was Saved and Delhi Recovered during the Indian Mutiny.* By the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M.A. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

With an abundance of materials to work upon, and leisure to collate them, Mr. Cave-Browne has produced an excellent narrative of the Mutiny in the Delhi district and in the Punjab. It has been his peculiar object to extricate the actualities of those memorable five months, from May to September, 1857, from the entanglement of rumours, exaggerations and romances which threatened to overwhelm them;

and, accordingly, he has sought for every fact, unless already vouched for by a known authority, in the evidence of several independent witnesses. The narrative assumes, then, an authenticity distinguishing it from so many which were published before the fever of the public mind, in India and at home, had subsided, and when writers were even more credulous of horrors than their most excited readers. Mr. Cave-Browne, however, has his theory, which is of a religious character, and which tinges the story he tells; but nowhere do we find that it prompts him to any even involuntary distortion of the truth, since it seems his invariable effort to sift and criticize, so that the book, whatever its general merits, may, at least, be trustworthy. In carrying out his plan, too, he has sacrificed no little in the way of effect to his resolve that events should be distinctly mapped out in sections and groups, each separately coloured and completed as though for particular historical reference. The work, then, is that of a painstaking, conscientious and well-informed man, who can hold strong English views without committing himself to violence or absurdity, and who can depict all the terrors of the rebellion without calling on us to believe that, for half a year, worse than the powers of darkness reigned over British India.

Mr. Cave-Browne was Chaplain of the Punjab Moveable Column in 1857. Early in that year, the Punjab contained 10,000 British, 36,000 Hindustanee and 13,500 Punjabe troops—the proportion of Europeans to the main body being little more than one-sixth. The storm was about to burst in Bengal and Oude before a symptom of disaffection had betrayed itself beyond the Sutlej; but so early as March there were offensive mutterings on parade at Umballa, and in April incendiary fires began to be multiplied at the cantonments; yet Umballa was not destined to witness the first explosion in the Upper Country. It was at Meerut that the work of murder commenced, and there, Mr. Cave-Browne affirms, indescribable outrages were perpetrated upon the English ladies. Early in May, Delhi succumbed to the tempest; but in the original massacre in that city the women were slaughtered without suffering any indignities,—afterwards, even children were made the victims of inhuman outrage. The writer was not present at the Delhi revolt, and collected his intelligence from fugitives, whose reminiscences, perhaps, were confused and inflamed by the turmoil and the dangers they had escaped, so that we may pass over this chapter as one of no special import. Indeed, it would have been next to miraculous had not the imaginations of men caught fire, and even the memory reeled, as hour by hour the deadly reports came in, as they did in the Punjab upon the eve of its insurrection. The last telegraphic message from Delhi, on the 11th of May, came burning into Umballa, into Lahore, into Rawal Pindie, into Peshawur:—"The Sepoys have come in from Meerut, and are burning everything—Mr. Todd is dead, and, we hear, several Europeans—We must shut up." The authorities kept silence awhile. Soon, however, fugitives arrived. Again the evil tidings were flashed—"News from Delhi very bad—blood shed—cantonments in a state of siege." Worse and worse!—"A general massacre of all Christian population has taken place at Delhi—names: Simon Fraser, Douglas, Jennings, Miss Jennings, Beresford, Col. Ripley, Nixon, with many, many names, murdered." We all remember what was the effect of such telegrams in England; what must it have been in the Punjab, with nearly 40,000 Hindustanee troops

under arms? Lahore was brimful of fanaticism; at Mean-Meer, four miles off, were four native regiments. How, before the panic and the conspiracy spread, Lahore was saved,—how the Mean-Meer battalions were disarmed,—how holy Govindghur was secured,—how the Ferozeshah Magazine, with its seven hundred thousand barrels of gunpowder, was rescued,—is well told by Mr. Cave-Browne,—who relates the successive incidents in detail, and who evinces a personal pride, not unjustifiable, in glorifying the Punjabee heroes and politicals. In the twinkling of an eye, Lahore, Mean-Meer, Govindghur, Jullundhur and Mooltan, at the time at least, were safe, and a considerable proportion of the dangerous Sepoy aggregate had been melted down. An example of the precautions taken may be quoted from the preparations of Major Reynell Taylor at Dhurnasala:—

"The kotwallee (or native police station) was enclosed with gates and the walls loopholed, and made defensible in the event of attack. Every ferry on the Sutlej, Beas, and Ravee (all three of which rivers run through this district), was guarded by police and local levies; the boats were all drawn up high and dry, and planks taken out of their bottoms, so as to render them useless. The hill-passes were all watched; every person was examined; and if any disreputable or doubtful character made his appearance, he was carried off to the magistrate, and either imprisoned or turned out of the district. Proclamations also were issued warning the inhabitants that vagrancy would not be tolerated, that their pilgrim zeal must be for a time in abeyance; and every mosque, temple, and shrine, with which this district abounds, had its guards, in order to seize any suspected visitors. The post-offices, too, were duly cared for. Every native letter was opened, and, if found at all seditious or even suspicious in tone, never reached its destination."

At the same time, the minor civil stations were duly cared for. It was late in the evening that the fatal intelligence from Delhi reached Rawul Pindie; it was midnight when it arrived at Peshawur, the importance of which was incalculable, with powerful martial tribes, half hostile, thronging round it, nearly 8,000 Native and scarcely 2,000 European troops. The entire Peshawur Brigade across the Indus number about 13,000—3,000 Europeans; 1,000 well affected to them, and 9,000 doubtful. The first resolve of the Military Council was to send a moveable column down the valley, to operate in the Punjab wherever its services might be needed; the next was to call in all the Irregulars who might be depended upon. The danger, unquestionably, was at that moment tremendous considering the state of things both within and beyond the frontier; but the dispositions of the Chief Commissioner and his colleagues were successful beyond even the hopes of their originators:—

"Then the very features of the country, though apparently against us, proved in our hands a source of safety. The Punjab abounds with rivers; some crossed by bridges of boats, which are ever liable to be broken; others, the widest and most rapid, only to be crossed in ferry-boats, a slow and dangerous process—all impeding the movement of troops. Yet these natural enemies were converted into allies. Every river, from the Indus to the Sutlej, was guarded; every ferry-boat seized and drawn up high and dry, with perhaps a plank or two taken out; every bridge and ford in the hands of trusty police, and every traveller subjected to searching examination. Thus each river became a bar to the disguised traitor and the emissary of sedition from below, and no less so to the disaffected sepoy above, who, however longingly he might turn his eyes towards Delhi, felt the road there was now neither easy nor safe."

The character of the struggle in which the

Europeans were engaged in the Punjab was nowhere more strikingly illustrated than at the Lussara Ghat, at which the Jullundhur rebels, 2,000 in number, crossed the Sutlej, and were encountered by Lieut. Williams, Mr. Ricketts and about a hundred men, with a single gun. The action began in the dark:—

"For nearly two hours did they two, with that single gun and not above 100 Sikhs, hold their ground against three mutinous regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and keep them at bay in the curve of the river's bank; hoping and hoping that the pursuing force, attracted by their firing, would soon be on the rear. But no signs of succour came. At length the ammunition began to fail; the fire of the gun slackened, that of the musketry became weaker: the men, too, were fagged; the long march of the night before, and the fatigues of the afternoon, began to tell on them. Suddenly, about midnight, the moon burst out from behind a cloud, disclosing their position and the weakness of their numbers. The rebels saw their opportunity; the bugle sounded the 'close up'; drawing in on every side, they poured in a murderous volley, to which the gallant Sikh could reply but feebly. At this moment Lieutenant Williams, waving his sword to cheer on his little band to make one more effort, received a wound under the right armpit. A Sikh caught him as he fell: Mr. Ricketts instantly sprang to his side, and they carried him off to the rear, and, placing him on a camel, sent him into Loodiana. The struggle was now over: with their officer dangerously wounded, and their ammunition spent, it became hopeless to hold out longer; an orderly retreat was all that remained for them. This they effected admirably under the orders of Mr. Ricketts, who himself brought off in safety the old gun that had done them such good service. Seizing the only two remaining camels, he harnessed them to the gun-carriage, and led them off the field."

The disarming of the 10th Punjab Irregulars contributed a singular effect to this wide and lurid picture. It was to be effected, partly by a stratagem, and partly by a sudden stroke surprising the men into obedience:—

"The day dawned, the bugle sounded for a general parade: the Punjabis were first on the ground, the 10th Irregulars came next, *on foot*, and took up ground to the right of the Punjabis; then came the Inniskillings, and, as they drew up, a slight movement was noticed among the cavalry—some fell out a few paces, and talked excitedly. However, order was soon restored, and the line was formed, the sowars between the Inniskillings and the Punjabis. Colonel Williamson now gave the order, '10th Irregulars will lay down their arms'; along the line came the clank of the sabres and scabbards: '10th Irregulars, advance.' The order was obeyed. The rear company of the 27th moved quickly along behind, picked up the arms, piled them in carts ready at hand, and escorted them off to the main guard. In the meanwhile the rest of the Inniskillings were wheeled round right shoulders forward, the Punjabis making a similar movement on the left, and the men of the 10th found themselves surrounded! Having thus hemmed them in, Colonel Williamson called on the interpreter, Lieutenant Babbage (of the 55th N.I.), to read the order received from Peshawur. The traitors now found they were to be disarmed, deprived of their horses, and every fraction of their property confiscated to Government. Surprise, amazement, anger, fury, flashed from their eyes. To be disarmed was degradation enough; but to be deprived of their horses (which in the case of irregular cavalry corps, are the private property of the troopers), to be stripped of everything—money, clothes, and all they possessed in the world, confiscated—was a condition they never contemplated. But they had played at treason, and they were now to suffer its consequences! They were caught in a trap; it was vain to beat themselves against the bars; it were madness to rush on the bayonets that glistened on every side. They ground their teeth in impotent frenzy, and were marched off to

their lines, to find them in the hands of the concealed party, who had surprised the guards, and quietly taken possession without a struggle. Now came the work of confiscation: every hut, every wall and roof was examined, every crack and cranny searched; the Punjabis revelling in the opportunity of crushing the Poorbeahs, and at the same time, no doubt, enriching themselves at their expense. The sowars were stripped of their uniforms; their waistbands, turbans—all searched; money, jewels, everything 'taken charge of'; and then, with only their *pugrees* (turbans), *chupkans* (jackets), and pantaloons, they were marched out that night under charge of Lind's Mooltanies (who had been at hand all the morning unnoticed, a few yards in the rear, ready to act if need required), and were thus escorted to the Indus, there to await the arrival of their comrades from Peshawur."

The centenary of Plassey was distinguished by a murderous battle in the suburbs of Delhi; battle which Mr. Cave-Browne describes with prodigious unction, as though he himself had been all his life an artillery officer, or a lineal descendant of the chaplain who caught up the mate's cutlass on the deck of the Shannon, and, "for the love of God," boarded the Chesapeake. But the end was not yet. The shadow of the Mogul still darkened the old throne: "it was struggle between a mere handful of men along the open ridge, and a host between massive and fortified walls." The besiegers could scarcely bring into the field one armed man for every ten of the garrison. Stout English hearts despaired. There were some among the bravest who were for retiring; the impatient clamoured for an assault; the moody were for giving up the siege; the politic were for delay:—

"The men were worn out with ceaseless fatigue and exposure; a spirit of recklessness was making way among them, amounting sometimes to desperation: at the sound of the 'alarm' men have been heard to say they hoped they might be knocked over—'a speedy death was better than that slow one'; indeed, instances did occur of soldiers blowing their own brains out, so utterly had they lost heart!"

But the mock Delhi king himself was in little better plight. He wanted to surrender; it was impossible, however, to trust him. In the mean time, the Punjab itself was undermined by sedition:—

"If the quiet which rested on the Punjab in the month of July was deceptive, still more so that which brooded over it in the month of August. There was a lull; but it was the lull that foreboded the coming storm. The clouds were gathering around, the thunder muttered deep and low. Now again was seen the flash: but providentially it spent its force on some isolated point; the flame was extinguished before it could spread beyond. First Lahore, then Ferozepore, and lastly Peshawur felt the shock, and for the moment trembled; but it passed off, and all again relapsed into that portentous lull. Not that the public generally were conscious of the danger; they could see only the flash and its effect; but they who in silent stern resolve swayed the Punjab knew too well that the whole political horizon was surcharged with the electric fluid, which might at any moment set the whole country in a blaze, and add to the horrors of a Poorbeh mutiny the crowning desolation of a Punjab rebellion. First for Lahore. All the Hindostaneer regiments there, as has been already described, had at the first outbreak been disarmed by that master-stroke of the (*still unrewarded*) Brigadier Stuart Corbett. The Sikhs had been soon after detached, and formed into a body, and had received back their arms; the *Bhojpores*, also, who were believed to be free from the seditious taint, were drafted out of these corps; and thus the Poorbeahs alone remained degraded and watched. This state of surveillance was little suited to the taste of 'Jack Sepoy,' who had been hitherto so petted and pampered. He writhed under the sense of detected treachery, and was for ever plotting for revenge or escape. Hitherto no opportunity had offered; for two months and a half they had remained in sullen

passiveness, nursing up their discontent, their imagined wrongs, and their spirit of rebellion. Rumours had, indeed, been from time to time floating about that a rise was meditated; but the cry of 'wolf' so often heard, came to be little heeded. Not even when, during the latter days of July, the rumour began to assume more shape—when even the very manner and time of the outbreak were mysteriously hinted at—was any notice taken of it, or any more than ordinary precaution adopted. However, as the mid-day gun fired on the 30th July, there came up ominous sounds of shouting and yelling from the lines of the 26th N.I.; Major Spencer, who commanded, at once hastened down to see the cause, and found the whole regiment in mutiny. Unarmed as he was, he went forward and endeavoured to reason with them: but in vain. The tide had set in too strong to be now stemmed. A sepoy, stealing up behind, felled him with a blow from a hatchet (for though deprived of their arms, they had no difficulty in subsequently supplying themselves with native weapons), others rushed on him, and he who had grown up among them from boyhood—who had lived among them, and, it might be said, *for them*—and there were few who would have been said to be more beloved by their men—he was hacked to pieces by his own *BABAS*. The sergeant-major also, who attempted to rescue him, was knocked down and killed. The men then broke off into parties, and made for their officers' bungalows, bent on killing every one they found. Providentially the officers were at the mess-house, and so escaped. A large body of the sepoys then rushed to the house of the chaplain, the Rev. F. Farrar (who lived in the same lines), threatening to murder him; but he became aware of the danger in time to escape. Springing into his buggy, he drove out of one gate of his compound (estate) as the fiends were pouring in at the other. Baffled everywhere, they returned to their parade-ground, and then beat a retreat. The artillery were above a mile off. It took time to give orders, and to bring the guns up in pursuit; and when they reached the lines, they found them empty, and the rebels clear away. A dust-storm, too, came on; so furious was the wind, and so dense the darkness, that pursuit was impossible."

There was little hope of succour from the lower country; none whatever from England; and the Sikhs themselves were beginning to dream of a restored native commonwealth. Not an hour too soon was the assault on Delhi delivered, and the fate of Upper India decided. It was in the dead of a September night that the Punjab listened:—

"A few hours more, and the telegraph flashed up from the very walls of the bloody city, 'Delhi has been assaulted.' Who shall attempt to describe the feeling of exultant gratitude which filled the heart of every Englishman in Punjab? The die was cast, *Delhi taken, and the Punjab safe.*"

From that day the tide turned; Delhi fallen, the Gogaira rebellion was suppressed, Murrree secured, and the Punjab government partially re-established. The administration had never been altogether paralyzed:—

"The first shock of the outbreak did perhaps everywhere, more or less, for a few days, throw the machinery out of track: but it was only for the instant. A few days sufficed to set all in order again; and from Peshawur to Kurnal, amid all the excitement and anxiety—in spite of distracting duties on every side—the courts were still at work. The zeal of the magistrate for the safety of the country in the crisis did not override the quieter duties of his own office. As in times of peace, he might be seen in his wonted chair in *kutcherie*, or perhaps more often in his tent, or under a *topé* of trees, administering 'baradurree' justice, with little to mark the change of times, beyond a revolver slung at his side or lying on the table ready at his hand, and a few extra armed guards standing round. At one time he might be seen, with as little appearance of anxiety as might be, chatting over the momentous tidings of the day with some influential native; at another time listening to his *omlak* or *moonshee* drawing through a

tedious *misl* of some trifling lawsuit, striving to curb in his thoughts to the dry details, while his mind would range far away in wild anxious conjecture as to the present of some distant scene of action, or the future of this struggle for life or death."

The interest of Mr. Cave-Browne's narrative is derived rather from its authentic corroboration of views already familiar in England, than from any general novelty in its details. He may claim, nevertheless, to have become the best historian of the Punjab mutinies and of the services rendered by the famous little Moveable Column detached at the first alarm from the superb Peshawur Brigade. He carried under his chaplain's vestments the heart of a soldier, but of a soldier who understood his responsibilities as a Christian minister and a gentleman.

*The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages, exemplified in the Story of Whittington and his Cat; being an attempt to rescue that interesting Story from the Region of Fable, and to place it in its proper Position in the legitimate History of this Country.* By the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A. (Gloucester, Lea; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

It is pleasant, when so many historians are reducing long-accepted statements to mere myths, to find a writer of local history transferring legend into fact, and rendering a good reason, if not for all, at least for much that he advances. While some are asserting that Moses belonged to the Middle Ages, or that he was identical with Bacchus, or that he was neither Moses nor Bacchus;—while others are painfully demonstrating that the heroes of early history never had an existence at all,—that Jupiter was not even an imperious landholder, living on the slopes of Olympus,—that Homer was a name which represented a staff of literary gentlemen who wrote a couple of very readable epics,—that ancient Chronicles are altogether ancient fables,—that Sir Walter Tyrrell would be acquitted of murder (on the ground of *alibi*) before a modern jury,—and that King Charles in the oak is a more suitable subject for ballad-writers than for sober historians;—while all this is going on, it is pleasant, we repeat, to meet with a zealous antiquary who has a little that is new, but true, to say of Whittington; but, therewith, a great deal that is old, and not to the purpose, about his Cat.

When noticing one of Mr. Walcott's northern Guide-Books, we suggested an error into which the compiler had fallen, with respect to the birthplace of the most renowned of Lord Mayors. Mr. Lysons, if he has done nothing else, has, at least, gone as near as it is possible to go, in the definitive establishing of that locality. Henceforward, we concede "Dick Whittington,"—that fond familiarity will endure,—to Gloucestershire. The Whittingtons were owners of land in that county as early as the reign of Edward the First. They held an estate at Pauntley, within the county named, but on the borders of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. This estate duly descended to Whittington's father, and to Whittington's two elder brothers in succession. Richard, being a younger son, had to make his own way in the world. The paternal estate subsequently fell to the distaff, buxom daughters carrying it off, in portions, to the lovers whom they married. Collateral branches of the family still flourish; but the cadet Richard is still looked to as the great man of the house, and they might have gone further and fared much worse in their search of a trunk from which the aforesaid branches might gracefully hang.

Old wills prove that Pauntley was the birth-place of the family. As baptismal registers were not known till just after the middle of the

sixteenth century, Richard Whittington's birth cannot be proved therefrom, he having been born a full century earlier. But testamentary documents identify himself, his father and his mother; and that such Whittingtons of other counties as do not bear his arms, are not of Richard's family, is very simply and neatly proved by Mr. Lysons, who shows that Richard's arms are identical with those of the ancient household settled at Pauntley. The crest alone differs,—the successful Gloucestershire boy having assumed a "bee," or a "May-fly," so loose are the natural-history illustrations of heraldry, to mark what had been achieved by industry, or to signify by the ephemeron how short-lived was all mortal greatness.

Again, satisfactorily identifying our Richard, Mr. Lysons informs us, that in the north window of the chancel of Pauntley Church, among other emblazonments in stained glass, is that of the arms of Whittington impaling Fitzwarren, "thus closely identifying our hero, whose wife was Alice Fitzwarren, with the Pauntley family beyond dispute."

Thus far Mr. Lysons has rendered excellent service, on which he may be legitimately congratulated. What he has accomplished beyond this does not take the story out of the region of legend to place it in that of ascertained fact. He supposes Richard may have been driven from the home to which he possibly went with his mother, on her second marriage; points out that the third son of a knight of small means was not at all an unlikely person to "tramp" it up to town in search of fortune; and shows, that even at a much later period, a baronet himself incurred no disapprobation by keeping a shop. He duly seats the wanderer on the stone on Highgate Hill, remarking, that even if it were the basement plinth of an ancient village cross, as some have declared, "this idea is so much the more beautiful, and not the less probable, when we think of the poor boy sitting down at the foot of the cross, there to reflect upon the past and look forward to the future." Here Mr. Lysons is stronger in sentiment than in fact. The stone to which Whittington's name has been given, originally marked the entrance to the Leper House of St. Anthony, moved from within London to the suburban and salubrious district.

Thenceforward, till Richard fairly turns up in actual history, all is conjecture with more or less grounds for its basis. Even the *Cat* is accepted the more readily, because, in the legendary history of half-a-dozen countries, there is a similar story of a *felis domestica* who was very destructive to rats and very profitable to her master. One fact is indisputable, the certainty that Whittington was the founder of his own fortune, and we may rest assured, virtue being measured not by its persistency, but by its success, he was not half so much cared for in his struggle as in his triumph. We know, too, that he was an upright magistrate, and that he had a sharp eye in detecting and a heavy hand in punishing knaves. He is the glory of the Mercers, whose calling he followed, and over whose Company he has the influences of a patron-saint. Living, he protected the poor; dying, he forgot them not. At this very day, there are recipients of his bounty who thank God for him and bless his name.

In conclusion, Mr. Lysons's antiquarian zeal has borne him into unpardonable carelessness of diction. What excuse can be made for a man who allows such a sentence as this to pass into type without emendation from his pen?—"The soldier's life was one of great fatigue and hardship; they generally followed some noble master or knight, who engaged to serve his sovereign for certain wars, and dis-

persed again as soon as their services could be dispensed with." We point to this defect only by the way. Few books would escape censure, if the critic confined himself to exposing slips of the pen. While recommending more carefulness for the future, we can congratulate Mr. Lysons on much of the matter, if not of the manner, of his book devoted to the story of honest Dick Whittington.

*Directory, with Regulations for Establishing and Conducting Science Schools and Classes.* (Chapman & Hall.)

*Two Addresses on the Science Minute of June, 1859, of the Committee of Council on Education.* By J. C. Buckmaster. (Stevenson.)

The Great Exhibition of 1851 revealed to Englandmen the fact that they were far behind many of the nations of the world in the skill and intelligence they brought to bear on the produce of their mills and factories. When the astonishment which this discovery produced in some quarters had subsided, a very determined effort was made to improve the skill and elevate the taste of our artisans. The Queen on opening Parliament in the ensuing Session alluded to the subject, saying, "The advancement of Practical Science and the Fine Arts will be readily recognized by you as worthy the attention of a great and enlightened nation." Some time after this, the Science and Art Department was created under the direction of the Privy Council, and the central office was located, first at Marlborough House, and afterwards removed to South Kensington. We will not here trace the operations of this effort to diffuse a knowledge of Science and Art throughout the country. It is sufficient for us here to state, that whilst the organization of the Art Department was completed, and has been singularly successful, the failure of the Science Department seemed almost as complete. With the exception of the Lectures at the School of Mines in Jermyn Street, the foundation of a chair of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, which has since been abolished, and the connexion of about a dozen schools in which navigation was principally taught, no greater results followed in the direction of practical science. Many causes contributed to this result, but amongst the principal may be fairly placed the almost entire indifference of the great mass of the population to systematic instruction in science. There was a rage for popular lectures on science; but these gave way to entertainments which were merely amusing. The attempts made by mechanics' institutes and other societies to introduce classes for evening instruction have also, in the majority of cases, failed. Under these circumstances, it became apparent to the Committee of Council on Education that some more vigorous effort to introduce scientific teaching must be adopted, or they must resign their pretensions to assist in the advancement of practical science. It was under these circumstances that the "Science Minute" of June 2, 1859, was passed. It comprehended a plan, first, for the examination of candidates who were desirous of becoming teachers in the following branches of science:—1. Geometry; 2. Mechanical Physics; 3. Experimental Physics; 4. Chemistry; 5. Geology; 6. Natural History. Secondly, certificated teachers who obtained *bonâ fide* classes were to receive payment for such classes, according to the grade of their certificate. Thirdly, the pupils of such teachers were to be entitled to examination, and those who distinguished themselves were to be rewarded, and also to bring a reward to the teacher.

Such are the principal features of the Science Minute, of which the "Directory," published by the Government, and the two Addresses delivered by Mr. Buckmaster before the Society of Arts, give ample details. The "Directory" of the Science and Art Department for 1861 not only gives the first Minute in full, but several subsequent Minutes, in which directions will be found as to the method of working the new science examinations. Each examiner has supplied a syllabus of the subjects with which he expects those he examines to be acquainted.

We have in the "Directory" the examination papers set for the candidates in the year 1860, and here we find evidence of the thorough manner in which every subject is required to be known by the candidate. There is also appended a list of the successful candidates and the places they took in each examination. The number of candidates for certificates to teach was greater in 1860 than in 1859. This year the result of their teaching will be known. At the present moment the examination of the pupils is going on throughout the country, and we understand that upwards of 1,500 pupils have applied to be examined. The largest number of these are candidates for examination in chemistry, but each science is fairly represented. Those who want to know why young men should be encouraged to acquire scientific knowledge in order to teach it, we must refer to Mr. Buckmaster's "Addresses," which are admirable in their way, short and to the point. Speaking of the somewhat loose attempts at teaching "common things," Mr. Buckmaster says:—

"The teaching of common things, which is only another expression for elementary science, has never been thoroughly recognized in our educational arrangements; partly because the teachers are wanting in the necessary knowledge, and partly because the introduction of lessons on elementary science would require some time and attention to prepare. The object lessons given in some schools are so vague and unsystematic, that I doubt very much if they have any educational or practical value. I have copied the following lessons from the outline of a large elementary school:—Monday, 20 past 9 till 10, Oral lesson, The Tower of Babel; Tuesday, The Senses; Wednesday, Noah's Ark; Thursday, Fire; Friday, The Collect for Sunday. What can come of this kind of teaching, I am at a loss to understand. Now, a connected and systematic course of lessons on any of the natural sciences, or on the specimens contained in one of Mr. Dexter's cabinets, would have been of far greater educational value and more interesting to the children. This loose and desultory habit of teaching encourages a loose and desultory habit of thought; it is for this reason that I attach great value to consecutive courses of instruction. I may be told that this is all very well, but a schoolmaster has nothing to do with the probable requirements of a boy in after-life. That the object of the school is not to cram him with a lot of superficial teaching about animals and gas, but to give him the power of acquiring knowledge, and to develop, by some well-chosen course of instruction, his thinking faculties. I think it will not be difficult to show that the study of almost any branch of elementary science not only has a direct bearing on many of the practical affairs of everyday life, but also supplies all the conditions necessary to stimulate and strengthen the intellectual faculties in a much greater degree than many of the subjects now taught in our elementary schools. If the object of the school is to make the boy a thinker, what can be so suitable as the study of those natural laws which God has revealed as truly in His smallest as in His greatest work?"

Taking up each of the branches in which the Science and Art Department examines, he points out how every one must be more or less benefited by such kind of knowledge: how the carpenter would be the better man for

understanding the elements of geometry; the mechanic for understanding the laws which regulate the resting and moving of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies; and all men for knowing the properties of bodies on which their business, health and life depend.

Mr. Buckmaster will, no doubt, be regarded by some as an interested advocate; but, nevertheless, there are many who will deeply sympathize with him in his enthusiasm on the subject of scientific teaching, and who look forward with intense anxiety to the working of the present movement. Whatever may be the advantages of an exclusively classical and mathematical education, as conducted in our higher schools and universities, it is admitted that such an education is not adapted for the wants of our working classes. It must be allowed, that at present the education in our lower schools is not meeting the wants of the population. It is not giving those habits of observation and thought which are necessary for the production of the skilled artisan in the male, or the useful wife and mother in the female. The attainment of a knowledge of natural laws seems of all branches of education that best adapted for gaining the desired results.

We commend to the attention of those interested in the "advancement of practical science," study of the new Science Minute of the Government. We are afraid it has come too late to tell on the Exhibition of 1862. But if that great comparison of intelligent industry should still find us behindhand, it will be some comfort to know that we have the machinery already at work by which improvement and advancement may be secured. The determination of the Science and Art Department to work this Minute, will also give re-assurance to many who had begun to despair of any efficient and systematic development of science-teaching by the Government. It will do much to remove the fears of some of the cultivators of science in this country. Already upwards of a hundred teachers have received certificates of ability to teach, and in May next a Government examination of the pupils will take place for the purpose of encouraging their studies by the award of Queen's Medals. The Government has now shown itself in earnest on the subject, and it remains for the people, and the friends of the people, to do their part.

*The Africans at Home: Being a Popular Description of Africa and the Africans, Condensed from the Accounts of African Travellers from the time of Mungo Park to the Present Day.* By the Rev. R. M. Macbrair, M.A. With Maps and numerous Illustrations. (Longman & Co.)

We took up this book with the suspicion natural and justifiable in a critic called upon to examine a compilation; but we lay it down with so high an opinion of its merits, that we can even imagine ourselves returning to its pages for amusement. The materials dealt with are drawn from Mungo Park and Bruce, Barth and Livingstone, Captain Burton and Mr. Du Chaillu, and all the numerous travellers who, since Park's time, have explored any part of the ebon continent, and lived to put their adventures on record. But Mr. Macbrair is no mere bookmaker. A personal acquaintance with the climate and scenery of Africa, and intercourse with several of the exterior tribes, enable him to give his pictures a colouring and life that few writers who had never quitted Europe could impart to sketches of the same subjects. We would not be thought to offer an apology for the construction of a work which, in its ability at the same

time to entertain and instruct, possesses the two most important qualities of a successful literary production, and has a right to be ranked above the ordinary run of volumes that lay claim to the merit of original information. At a time, however, when the increasing popularity of "Ana" has raised the question as to the proper functions of the collector of stories, the mode in which these functions should be discharged, and the esteem due to compilers who understand their art, we would say, that Mr. Macbrair's publication appears most opportunely to point out a field on which literary industry may be profitably and honourably employed. The distinct narratives already published of African travel are numerous; but from various circumstances, of which their number is by no means the least important, they are only slightly available for general instruction. Written for the most part by travellers, they relate only the personal experiences and observations of their writers, and are consequently detached portions of a vast subject which cannot be fully regarded from the point of view taken by any one explorer. Again, in some cases, the original works are burdened with unimportant matter, or support opinions which a more extended investigation has proved erroneous. The history of literature and science is the affair of students; whereas, the ordinary reader, with only a little time at his disposal for intellectual pursuits, requires the results of past labour to be put before him in a compact form, relieved of all immaterial speculation and worthless statement, so that he may arrive at them without needless labour, and remember them without much difficulty. Literature, from time to time, stands in need of the codifier who, abstracting all that is most valuable from libraries of unwieldy authorities, presents it to the busy multitude in the state best adapted for daily use. Such a service Mr. Macbrair has performed upon our works of African travel, judiciously selecting "the facts" from a variety of authors, and combining them in one volume, the different pages of which may be likened to the scenes of a well-constructed diorama, the resemblance being heightened by the writer's brisk and personal style of address, which is that of a popular lecturer rather than an author. "Mumbo Jumbo," a sterner censor than any Mrs. Grundy of civilized society, is thus brought upon the stage, wielding a rod more terrible to scolding wives than our discarded sucking-stool or gag, which were formerly had recourse to, in some English counties, for the correction of angry women:—

"Here is another strange sight! It is a singular dress, made of bark, hanging upon a tree near the entrance of the town. It belongs to Mumbo Jumbo. Who is he? and when is his dress worn? Let us see. As the darkness of night is approaching, dismal cries are heard in the woods. They gradually approach the town, till by-and-by a figure, dressed in the habit above mentioned, comes to the bentang. He is armed with a rod of public authority, and all the inhabitants assemble around him, women as well as men. Indeed the fair sex are chiefly concerned in the issues of this pantomime. The usual songs and dances commence, and are continued till midnight. But the wonted gaiety and mirth with which these amusements are ordinarily pursued, are absent from many breasts on the present occasion. Conscience is doing its work in female hearts, which are trembling for the results. By-and-by Mumbo Jumbo points out his victim, who is immediately seized, stripped naked, tied to post, and severely beaten with his rod. It is Lynch law. There is no resisting—no appeal. The unfortunate woman is thus publicly scourged, amidst the derisive laughter of the whole population; and none mock her more than her own sex, when their own fears have been dissipated about themselves. What has the woman done? and who

is Mumbo Jumbo? He is either her husband, or some friend to whom has been committed the charge of this business; but the mask prevents his being known. And the wife's fault, for which she is thus indecently chastised, is, that she has been a quarrelsome termagant in the house. For as the Pagan Negroes are not limited in the number of their wives, and some of them have a great many, family broils often arise, as might be expected. Sometimes the women quarrel so violently that they refuse to submit even to their husband's decision. When he finds that his authority is despised, and that he can no longer rule his own household, he appeals to the town councillors, who have recourse to Mumbo Jumbo. It is, therefore, a device of the men reserved for cases of emergency to uphold their own dignity, and 'tame the shrew' of their large family. So also the ominous dress is hung up in *terrem*, in a place where it is likely to be often seen by the women: just as a rod is sometimes exhibited on the master's desk at school, to keep unruly lads in check, through fear of unpleasant consequences."

"A cat," says the proverb, "may look at a king;" but woe betides the foolish man who presumes to look at any one of 3,333 wives, whose bright eyes and musical voices make the King of Dahomey the most blessed of mortals:

"The royal household is usually very large. The king is permitted to have 3,333 wives. A few only of these women live in the palace at the same time: the rest reside at the royal country house, or in a part of the town consisting of two streets reserved for their use. This locality is enclosed, and guards are placed at the gates, which no persons are permitted to enter. Their female friends and even the royal messengers converse with them at the barricades. When they go abroad, which does not often occur, they are attended by a number of boys, furnished with whips of elephant's hide, which they use freely upon all persons who do not instantly turn away and cover their eyes. Whipping and flogging are penalties inflicted on those who look at the king's wives. On great public occasions, however, several hundred of these royal dames accompany their consort, arrayed in a profusion of silks and gold. Of course, it sometimes happens, that his majesty does not know how many wives and children he possesses."

When "Peter Pindar" was in Jamaica, acting as Sir John Trelawney's surgeon, he had occasion to witness the habitual intoxication of the King of the Mosquitoes, who paid a visit to the vice-regal court for the purpose of expressing his strong devotion to George the Third. The autocrat of the Mosquitoes, believing that unintermittent inebriation was the first duty kings owed to society, never met Wolcot without crying out "Mo drink for king! Broder George (*i.e.* George the Third) love drink." The drink especially grateful to the senses of this royal brute was "rum." The same spirit, it appears, was especially admired by the King of Catabar:—

"Now a bottle of wine is produced, and his majesty is asked to take a little. He tastes it, and puts down the tumbler. One of his attendants, a blacksmith (who is an important personage in Africa, and is generally one of the royal councillors), intimates that his majesty has a stomach-ache this morning, and that he would prefer some rum. A bottle of this fiery liquor is immediately produced and uncorked. The blacksmith takes it up, fills a large tumbler—which will hold nearly a pint—to the brim, and gives it to the king, who, without an instant's hesitation, drinks it off. The glass is replenished, and the blacksmith helps himself to a good draught, and gives the remainder to one or two others. He then pockets the bottle, and another takes possession of the tumbler, both for the use of royalty. Some little presents, including tobacco, are now given; the king shakes hands with the Englishman, and takes his leave,—to visit another friend. We suppose that he had a stomach-ache in every house to which he went, for when he set off to return home, he seemed to walk down to the canoe in a serpentine manner. His horses

were on the other side of the river; and we hope that a long ride would restore his mental equilibrium before he reached home. But some of these fellows are never quite sober."

The delight of the Sheik El Kanemy, Mr. Macbrair tells us, with a musical box was so great that he could only give expression to his feelings by exclaiming, "Wonderful! wonderful!" Covering his face with his hands, the Sheik listened with rapture to a plaintive air played by the marvellous instrument. A diversion, however, was effected by an unlucky courtier, who, in an excess of subserviency to royal humour, roared out his satisfaction in a key discordant to the king's ear, and forthwith received a terrific blow from the monarch's fist. The ecstasy of this savage potentate resembles the surprise of the Red Indian Chief, mentioned by Walter Scott, who recounting the three most marvellous works of God he had ever beheld, named the sun, the moon, and a brass-hilted sword.

*The Harp of Erin*—[*Die Harfe von Erin, Märchen und Dichtung in Irland*, von Julius Rodenberg]. (Leipzig, F. W. Grunow; London, Thimpt.)

Dr. Rodenberg has not been happy in the title he has selected for this supplementary volume to his lately published work, 'The Island of the Saints.' The translations of Irish ballads, which justify the title, occupy but a very small space; and we should not have regretted their absence. It is noteworthy that, while English and German have such affinity, every attempt to render the poetry of one language in that of the other should prove a failure. Not to multiply examples, we may merely refer to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, whose translations of Schiller's Ballads would almost pass for any other German poet, or to Messrs. Martin and Aytoun's 'Ballads of Goethe,' reviewed some time back in this journal. The only modern poet who has been at all successful is Mr. Freiligrath, whose translations from Hood and Burns are wonderful for their fidelity. If, then, Dr. Rodenberg has failed in his attempt to bring before German readers the subtle essence of Irish ballads, he has the consolation of having done so in good company. We need scarcely say that his translations are elegant; but we do not recognize Lover, Allingham or Denis Florence McCarthy in the German rendering.

Fortunately for Dr. Rodenberg's rising reputation, a different test can be applied to his 'Harp of Erin,' and we can speak in terms of praise of his careful and artistic treatment of the Irish Fairy legend. He has studied his subject very thoroughly; and there are probably few foreigners so conversant with the class of books relating to Irish folk-lore. Hardly anything connected with his subject seems to have escaped notice: the *Athenaeum* supplies him with opportune information about the "Crannoges," while from *Notes and Queries* he repeats the fable of the sunken city off the coast of Clare. At the same time Dr. Rodenberg displays no Dryasdust propensities: his text is not buried beneath an avalanche of inverted commas, but flows on pleasantly and equally. In justification of our statement, we extract the following passage on Irish superstitions:—

In a previous work I have shown how in Ireland faith and fable nestle beneath the same roof—on the wall is the picture of the Saint, the horseshoe on the threshold: below the roof the cross, above it the bunch of leeks. During my tour in Ireland I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of a peasant girl of the name of Bridget, better known as the "Myrtle of Killarney." In her mind were most strangely commingled the

deepest fear of God and the most unwavering faith in the existence and proximity of fairies. She was once quite unhappy at finding a pin, the head of which was turned toward her. "I should have liked it better if I had found a crooked and bent pin," she said, "for that would have brought me good luck;" seeing two, four, six rooks she regarded as a lucky omen: one, three, five, &c. foreboded evil. Meeting a red-haired woman early one morning rendered her wretched for the whole day. In the same way I found the most conscientious faith combined with the coarsest superstition through all the south and west of Ireland. Thus I remember that Biddy, the chamber-maid at the Torc-view Hotel at Killarney, broke a small shaving-glass I carried in my dressing-case. "Oh!" she groaned, "what will come of that?" I begged her to be at rest, the glass was worth nothing, and I could easily procure another. But she went on "Oh, oh, breaking a looking-glass is the sign of a great misfortune." The slightest accident, as for instance when any one falls, or stumbles, or even sneezes, is ascribed to the influence of the fairies, who are supposed to be close by at the moment. Hence it is considered as well to cross oneself and mutter a prayer, and it is not only very unpoltite, but even dangerous, if those present do not say, "God bless you!" or "God between you and all harm." Expectation is one of the most popular and effective means against the fairies, the evil eye, and every sort of witchcraft. But, even more! there is not an illness, a death, a bad harvest, storm or whirlwind which is not the handiwork of the fairies. I found this belief in the influence of the fairies on life and death most deeply rooted in the far West. Hardly any one can die there of whom it is not believed that the fairies have fetched him, and he is living in their kingdom. Attempts, indeed, are frequently made to liberate him. Nor are there wanting instances of superstition and barbarity going hand in hand. I was told that some ten years ago a man residing near Killarney roasted his child to death, because he fancied it a fairy. The unhappy man was not tried, but placed in a lunatic asylum. In 1849, at Oran, in county Roscommon, a child was exhumed and its arms cut off to employ in an incantation: and about the same time a man was transported for ten years, for extorting money from a well-to-do family at Longford by making them believe he was their father, long supposed dead, but who was living among the fairies, and had the power of returning to the earth from time to time to visit his friends.

It is curious to notice that Irish fairies are distinguished from those of all other countries by their cruelty and misanthropy. For instance, Puck in the Welsh folk-lore is a merry little fellow, delighting in tricks and fun; in Ireland the Phuka is converted into a bullock, which drags beings through mud and bog, and quits them with a threat of death the next time. Again, in Wales the little fairy folk are christened "the handsome family," and the children's greatest delight is to sport with them. In Ireland, on the contrary, they display their spite in carrying off children, and drawing intoxicated men into their power. Fear, in a word, is the sole feeling the Irish peasant entertains for the fairies, who are regarded in other districts with reverence and affection; and although, in his opinion, they are the most malicious beings in the world, he does not dare, through his terror of them, to call them other than the "good people."

The Irish propensity for whisky our author regards, with Renan (*'La Poésie des Races Céltiques'*), as not so much a desire for intoxication, as "a way of obtaining a vision of the invisible world," which St. Brandan attained in his fashion. Hence, whisky plays so important a part in Irish popular poetry, and the number of ballads devoted to the national beverage is extraordinary. Leaving poetry for reality, however, we will extract some useful statistics:

Sir W. Petty, writing, in 1632, when Dublin

only contained 6,025 houses, tells us that 1,200 of these were inns in which intoxicating fluids were sold. In 1798, nearly every third house in Thomas Street was licensed to sell beer and spirits. In the upper classes of society red wine was drunk, and so great was the consumption that, in 1763, some eight thousand barrels were imported, and the value of the bottles alone exceeded £7,000!. I, myself, can remember the wretched cabins scattered over the pathless moor, with the wooden signboard and the half-effaced inscription "licensed for ale and spirits." Whole days passed in which the only human abodes I saw were these whisky shops. The passion for whisky is proportionately of recent origin in Ireland, for Giraldus Cambrensis who had no special liking for Green Erin, does not mention it. According to Hardiman, it arose among an impoverished people, sunk in their own estimation through the application of laws founded on bigotry and practised with partiality and injustice. The Irish are to be excused for this propensity, if ever a nation was. They were driven into it by persecution, and continue it through habit.

The connexion between whisky and legend Dr. Rodenberg traces in this way. A man drinks more than is good for him, is overtaken by sleep on the threshold of the spiritual world; he hears the wild music, and is invited into the fairy palace. A splendid banquet is prepared for him: he is about to revel, when a warning is given him by some person he knows—if he eat, he will become the vassal of the fairies. The spirits expel him from their realms; perhaps the foot of a wayfarer has rudely aroused him as he sleeps; and, shivering with cold and longing for the fairy palace he has left for ever, he tells the wondrous tale to eager listeners. The assumed origin of the fairies explains their malice; the peasants believe them to be fallen angels, who were not so guilty as the rest, and are condemned to wander on earth till the day of final judgment, when they will be forgiven. For this reason they are feared, and the Irish peasant avoids any occasion to annoy them. A certain way of irritating the fairies is calling them by their right name:—

The fairy is properly called *Shia*, *Shiua* (so in Munster), *Shiog* (*Shidaighe* in the old Finnish ballads); in the west, *Dhavine-Shi*; in the north, *Ganconner*. The name given them, in order to appease them, in those parts of Ireland where the English language and cultivation prevail, is closely akin to that used in the territory of Germanic tribes. They are called there generally "the good people," a title which is of great antiquity in Germany. The demons who daily perform a part of the toil and attend to the cattle are called, because they are, or seem to be, kind to man, "*Gütel*" (*G. Agricola, De re metallo*). The most frequent German appellation is "*Gutgesellen, gute Holden*"; in the Netherlands they are called "*goede kind*"; and in England "*good fellows*." In Ireland, the fairies are christened "the good people," "the gentry," or, more frequently still, "the gentlemen." In the old heroic Irish ballads we also come across the title "*Ladies of the Hills*." While in Germany the chief stress is laid on the "good," Celtic politeness indicates beauty, pleasantness and smallness conveyed in the idea. Thus, in Wales, they are called *Tylwyth Teg*, the handsome family, and especially *dymon bach teg*, the little fairy folk; in the Highlands, *daoine beaga*, the little people; in the south of Ireland, *bughelin*, or little boys; and in the north, *bea-folk*, or little folk. Still, the Germanic, or more ethical expression, has also found its way into the Irish fairy-lore; in the national Irish districts the "good people" are still spoken of as "*dhaoinne math*," and the trace can also be found in the Highland "*shitich*," promoter of peace, and "*dhaoinne shith*," the peaceful folk.

But the recollection of Crofton Croker warns us to close Dr. Rodenberg's book ere we begin to tell a twice-told tale. Our object has been served by our extracts; for we have shown how thoroughly a German has become imbued

with the spirit of Irish folk-lore. We can well understand how fascinating our Doctor found it; and entertain no doubt but that his little volume will meet with ready greeting from his countrymen. Still, we protest once more against any acceptance of his metrical translations as representing Irish songs. How, for instance, would it be possible to form a tolerable notion of the "Boys of Kilkenny" when the wondrous comparison of a girl's cheeks to "a dish of ripe strawberries smothered in crème" is entirely ignored? Or take those two magnificent lines in "The Sprig of Shillelagh," which represent an Irishman better than pages of description can do:—

He goes to a tent, where he spends half-a-crown;  
He meets with a friend, and for love knocks him down.  
How like champagne opened yesterday reads  
the following version:—

Er geht an ein Zelt und er zieht sein Geld aus;  
Und beginnt mit dem Freund, den er trifft, einen Strauß.

When Dr. Rodenberg in future desires to translate Irish poetry, let him stick to Moore: there he has no difficulty; but we ask, in charity, that he should leave those songs alone which, like "The Myrtle of Killarney," will not endure transplanting, save at the cost of their sap and fragrance.

*The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology.* By the Bishop of London. (Murray.) This volume consists of some discourses preached fifteen years ago, when the rationalist controversy was in a mild and early form. Some "Additional Suggestions" are added for 1861, which are a set of good sermons by a moderate orthodox theologian; and an Introduction, in which it is stated that this republication has been called forth by the "Essays and Reviews," to the writers of which some admonition is addressed. But, when we read the exhortations to charity with which the volume abounds, we cannot help thinking that a great part of the purpose may be described as one word to the Essayists and two to their opponents. The Bishop does not enter into direct controversy with the celebrated Seven, and we should find it difficult to make the contact in any space which we could afford; while, after all, the discharge would not give a very strong shock. Dr. Tait, though disapproving of the Essayists and their doctrine, would probably have let them alone, if his more violent brethren had not rendered it advisable to show the world a sample of moderation.

Since we last wrote on the subject, the "Essays and Reviews" have been lifted into high notice by the authorities of the Church. In October, 1860, when we reviewed this work, it had lived many months in quiet: when the Convocation met, it began the old game, which all foresaw would soon be played, after permission to renew debate had been conceded. The end will probably be a return to the quiet state of things in which, like a ghost, the Convocation walked and did not speak. The effect of the hubbub has been that the Bishop of Salisbury has informed the Rev. Rowland Williams that proceedings are to be taken against him; another judgment will be solemnly pronounced; and, if necessary, another appeal will be made to the Privy Council. This last course will probably end in a decision which will establish the right of the clergy to discuss with freedom those questions which, free or not free, they certainly will discuss. Had it not been for the debates in Convocation, we should hardly have ventured on an opinion about the probable result. But we saw in the accusations of that learned body such a quantity of general incrimination, and such a total want of specific charge, that we remained satisfied of the

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Essayists having only offended against what the accusers held to be the spirit of the Church doctrines, and not against the letter of the Articles. Now we need hardly tell our readers that constructive heresy will not thrive in our day a bit more than constructive treason. There must be overt offence against absolute formulæ; and this we think would have been produced before now, if it had existed.

Let us see what the Bishop of London has to say against the Essayists.

First, in some passages "there is displayed somewhat of a reckless and almost flippancy spirit." We find it difficult to attach precise meaning to these words: is flippancy an exten-  
sion of recklessness? We suspect that our quotation contains the Bishop's way of saying that the inquiry is conducted in a bolder manner than is agreeable.

Next, it is contended at some length, that though the authors decline to be responsible for each other's opinions, their form of appearance, and all the surrounding circumstances, will lead the public to regard the combination as a league offensive and defensive. To this we agree: we contended, as our readers may remember, for the joint responsibility; and, in truth, the Essayists would hardly deny that they are and mean to be jointly responsible for the assertion of a claim to much more freedom than is usually thought allowable. This is the real point: the very nature of the claim protects them from close responsibility for the particular doctrines of each other. Essayist A. is asked whether he agrees with Essayist B. on this or that point: he answers, I am for B.'s right to say what he pleases, and he for mine; I may be orthodox on that particular point, or I may have a heresy of my own.

Thirdly, that each of them suggests "doubts and difficulties," the force of which is increased by the association: whence they are "greatly to blame for having written one large and not seven small books." There is an appearance, it is said, of insinuation, an unfair kind of argument; each, by comparison with the others, seems to mean more than he himself says. "Some of the authors, indeed," proceeds the Bishop, "speak very plainly in the rashness of their statements; but these statements, though they have much shocked the religious mind of the country, are very little likely to do any real harm. They are capable of being met at once as inaccurate facts or exaggerated inferences. Divines who have leisure will soon be found to confute them.... But whatever influence such statements have is really derived from the more earnest tone and deeper reasoning of other parts of the volume." The Bishop further says that the writers are bound either to draw closer or to stand more distinctly apart: "let each state what his view of Christian truth really is." And then follows what appears to be an invitation to the Essayists themselves to come forward with a declaration of orthodoxy. "The Church will certainly hail with satisfaction any publication which shall set forth the positive Gospel truths forming the staple of the personal religion and practical teaching of these writers, and disclaim the errors which they appear to encourage."

Now, in all this imputation of doubts and difficulties, inaccurate facts, exaggerated inferences, errors, &c., we do not find anything which asserts that the Essayists have offended against the dogmatical statements of the Thirty-nine Articles, or the positively doctrinal enumerations of the Liturgy. This is the point to which the question is now narrowed by the proceeding of the Bishop of Salisbury. This proceeding is subsequent to the publication of the Bishop of London; of whom, till he him-

self announces the contrary, we believe ourselves taught by his own book that he feels very doubtful about the soundness of his right reverend brother's discretion. We dismiss the argument, if indeed it be argument, of the Bishop of London, with the remark that it is of very vague content and equally vague exclusion; it would apply to almost anything of any day which created alarm by its freedom.

There is one point upon which the Convocation, the Bishops, and the reviewers who have taken their part, are almost universally silent. It is the lax doctrine of the meaning of subscription, against which we protested in our notice of the 'Essays and Reviews.' The great point of practical morality, more important than any of those doctrines to which scholastic theologians most especially devote their pens, is passed over with the least possible notice. No one has been found to cast the first stone: for really we cannot dignify by that name the little pebbles which would not make a handful in the gross, and of which two never rose into the air together. The maxim of the Essayist is that he may declare his willing and *ex animo* adhesion to whatever he is not "prepared to contradict": with a great deal more of the same kind. And this passes almost without notice. There must be some reason why a declaration of right to make subscription to any doctrine, when that doctrine is not really believed, passes without challenge, while this or that use of the right is attacked with fervour. The assailant either admits the Essayist's meaning of subscription, or he does not: if he admit it, why does he assail the legitimate consequence of his own admission? if he do not admit, why does he not at once attack the real weak point, and expose what he must believe to be the impropriety of the party assailed continuing to hold Church preferment?

We believe that there is no party in the Establishment which is very anxious to stir discussion about the subscription as subscription, and the meaning of the 36th Canon.

We trust that the circumstances of this controversy will awaken public attention to the whole question of the actual state of the subscription and of the evasions which all know to be almost as common as the subscriptions themselves. Many feel the grievance; many are uneasy in their minds about the declarations under which they live and teach: and so soon as there is a sign of feeling on the subject among the rational and moderate laity, a large body of the clergy will show that we have represented matters truly.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Alpine Byways; or, Light Leaves gathered in 1859 and 1860.* By a Lady. (Longman & Co.)—For many a May to come, London may look for its books of Alpine travel as regularly as for the chestnut-flowers in Hyde Park. That there will be a sameness in them is hardly to be avoided;—and this may, after a time, narrow the interest of them

within the circle of those who love the best to read on the subjects familiar to them. In so far as they point out where new mountain paths have been opened, and present details of time, distance, and lodgement, they will have a value which may lead their contents to be incorporated into manuals of precise guidance; but, some experience of travel leads us to suggest that, as narratives of adventure tending to tempt others, they will be of unimportant worth as a body—if only for one characteristic; the amount of unconscious rectification and controversy which they habitually contain—from cause exclusively personal. Our Lady, who is a cheerful, spirited woman, given to make light of difficulties, yet not fired with ambition to dare too much, refers often to what other Alpine ladies have described as either exaggerated or under-coloured. She, of course, puts forward her own treasure of a guide,

were twenty ladies as sensible and as little given to exaggeration as herself to narrate their own methods and experiences, the twenty-first might fail to find the excursion a score of times told, fulfilling for herself the expectation excited. A pleasant party or the reverse,—a fine or chill season,—a bilious headache,—a mule luckily or unluckily chosen,—any of these accidents have much to do with the tale:—even could we admit that every one may be credited with the power of accurately recording her own sensations. So far from this—few things are more difficult to describe than Alpine wonders. If to paint them with the pencil is not given to many, the gift of picturing them with the pen is still more sparingly bestowed; and the best books have been those produced by earnest men who have gone forth with special designs on rocks, glaciers, trees, or meteorological effects, and objects more precise than picturesque,—who have carried forth with them powers of observation, and have brought home with them treasures of fact, which cannot belong to one tithe of the non-professional tourists who revel and repose themselves in Swiss holidays. Seeing that this family of books bids fair to be a large one, it is not unwise to define what may be expected from it. This we do in the present instance without the slightest disparagement of the lady, her party, her good humour, or her nonpareil of a guide. The rationality of our definition may be perhaps gathered from the fact that not a passage has presented itself for extract,—even at this time, when so many people are beginning to air their alpen-stocks, knapsacks and passport-cases in the sunshine, to make ready against the blessed hour when they can be "off."

*Black's Guide to the History, Antiquities and Topography of the County of Surrey.* (Black.)—To one of the most pleasant and picturesque of English counties, this is one of the most efficient guides that we have yet met with. It is convenient in form, correct in its information, legibly printed and well illustrated. We could not award higher praise. It is a book, not merely for the hand or pocket of the tourist, but for his library and consultation, afterwards. It has not accompanied us in travel; but by aid of its pages, we have again gone over many a route, sat down in many a valley, ascended many a hill, tabernacled at many a hostelry and sallied forth once more rejoicing. Next to making the tour, is the pleasure of remembering it; and this pleasure we have amply enjoyed in this volume, and are thereby all the better enabled to award it the commendation which it justly merits.

*The Gastric Regions and Victualling Department.* By an Old Militia Surgeon. (Hardwicke.)—His Majesty was yesterday attacked by an indigestion, of which the Duke d'Escars died last night, was among one of the divers facts of intelligence vouchsafed to its readers by a French journal of the reign of Louis the Eighteenth. The perils of the table could hardly have been more comically alluded to; and the circumstance was recalled to our memory by this little work of an "Old Militia Surgeon," who has as much to say of the dangers as of the delights of a too profusely spread table, with appetite to match. There is some fun in the book; but we cannot help thinking that in the way of quotation from other authors, the Militia Surgeon has "cut it too fat."

*A History of Henley-on-Thames, in the County of Oxford.* By J. S. Burn, Esq. (Longman & Co.)—A gentleman with Mr. Burn's tastes, pursuits and qualifications was not likely to have resided long at Henley, and to have discovered that there was no detailed history of the town, without doing his diligent best to supply a deficiency, which, thanks to him, no longer exists. The volume has a great local and county interest; and it is executed in a manner to reflect credit on the zeal, research and judgment of the compiler. He has forgotten nothing, from the contents of the most ancient town records down to the inscriptions on the latest tombstones.

*Cottage Carols; and Other Poems.* By John Swain. (Hamilton & Co.)—We are not disposed to laugh at this unpretending little volume, absurd though some of its contents may appear at a

first glance. The author in his Preface informs us that his former publication has been very successful; and we do not wonder at its success, if it at all resemble the one before us. We are sure that these 'Cottage Carols' are calculated to do good in many cottage homes, where Tennyson would be unintelligible. Each carol is affixed to a few lines of very rough blank verse, which introduce the subject quaintly and not unpleasantly. Take the following:—

LOOK UPON THE BRIGHT SIDE.  
But not to times, to seasons, or to places  
Will we be bound; or unto nature's order  
In this the singing of our Cottage Carols.  
Indeed why should we? Is not January  
Sometimes as warm as Spring; and is not Spring  
Not seldom cold as Christmas? So no binding,  
As one is bound who hath his speech prepared—  
Prepared by some one else—and must speak that,  
Or else sit down, look foolish, and be dumb:  
No—we will on, turn back, go up or down;  
Through time as well as space; and therefore now,  
Departing from the summer morning hills,  
We to the early days of Spring return—  
Where—List a song,—

The Sunny Side the Way.  
Coldly comes the March wind—  
Coldly from the north—  
Yet the cottage little ones  
Gaily venture forth:  
Free from cloud the firmament,  
Free from sorrow they,  
The playful children choosing  
The sunny side the way.  
Sadly sighs the North wind  
Naked boughs among,  
Like a tail of mournfulness  
Told in mournful song!  
But the merry little ones,  
Happy things are they,  
Singing like the lark, on  
The sunny side the way.  
There the silvery snowdrop—  
Daffodils like gold—  
Primroses and Crocuses  
Cheerfully unfold:  
Poor! those cottage little ones?  
Poor! no—rich are they,  
With their shining treasures on  
The sunny side the way.  
Coldly off, the wind blow  
On the way of life,  
Spreading in the wilderness,  
Care, and pain, and strife;  
Yet the heart may shelter here,  
Cold though be the day,  
Choosing like the little ones,  
The sunny side the way.

—The above sample of pretty sentiment and plain English will account for Mr. Swain's popularity among the uneducated classes. Some of these Carols, if set to music, would sound pleasantly when sung in country cottages.

*Considerations on the Human Mind, its Present State, and Future Destination.* By Richard Grattan, M.D. (Manwaring).—To do anything with this work would require us to give some account of Dr. Grattan, whose life pervades it, and then we could not attempt any brief description. Such a mixture of autobiography, theology, politics, metaphysics, medicine, and a few more than all things besides, is not published every day. As Dr. Grattan thinks, and thinks strongly, and expresses himself in a way of his own, his book is seldom uninteresting. People who cannot tolerate a heretic should keep out of his way; for he is that exceptional case, a Unitarian assailant. This much-attacked sect, generally speaking, is only too happy to be let alone, or, at most, allowed to be very quietly and formally argumentative. But Dr. Grattan does not mean the orthodox to have a monopoly of strong censure, and he lays about him handsomely, and gives the "Athanasians" as good as they bring.

A Key to Shakespeare's Sonnets.—[Schlüssel zu Shakespeare's Sonetten], by D. Barnstorff]. (Bremen, Kuhrmann; London, Thimm.)—Dissatisfied with every explanation of Shakespeare's Sonnets he had as yet found, Herr Barnstorff took them in hand, to see if he could interpret them more successfully than his intellectual predecessors. Diffident even to timidity, he almost despaired of accomplishing his task, but soon discovered that he had grievously underrated his own powers of penetration; not darkness, he tells us, but pure dazzling light rose to his eyes, as word after word, image after image, passed before his spiritual man. He

could scarcely master his own feelings when he perceived that the flint at which mighty England had been stupidly staring for nearly three centuries was now revealed as a costly diamond, scintillating with the most brilliant hues. Away with all controversy as to the persons to whom these hitherto puzzling Sonnets were addressed! They were addressed by Shakespeare to—Shakespeare: and the initial letters by which it is declared that they are dedicated to W. H., simply denote "William Himself." Shakespeare in his Sonnets, says Herr Barnstorff, gives us views of his own soul. He depicts his own interior spiritual individuality first in the form of an appeal from his mortal to his immortal man;—from that exterior self, which is bound by time and circumstance to that higher self which belongs to humanity and eternity—from the man of everyday life to his genius and his art. Then he contemplates the drama as the terrestrial bride, who is to become fruitful through her union with his genius. Those who fancy that for the benefit of a bachelor friend he is elaborately expanding Benedick's declaration, that the "world must be peopled" are sad dunderheads. Shakespeare is telling himself that he ought to write plays. The Sonnets are reprinted in English, and the doctrine of Herr Barnstorff takes the form of a perpetual comment.

*The Near and the Heavenly Horizons.* By Madame de Gasparin. (Edinburgh; Strahan & Co. London, Hamilton & Co.).—This is a charming little book, translated from the French of Madame de Gasparin. The stories which make up the first part of the somewhat far-fetched title are graceful and touching; the style reminds us of George Sand in her best and most healthful works. Some of the sketches, slight as they are, may take rank with 'La petite Fadette' and the 'Marne au Diable.' They have a more refined and delicate tone: they are equally true to human nature, equally full of life and local colour; though perhaps less vigorous, and not fully worked out in a sustained story,—the difference is betwixt the sketch and the sketch expanded into a completed and developed picture. In the second portion, called "The Distant Horizon," Madame de Gasparin discourses of her own religious faith and experience: it is genuine, graceful, and thoroughly human; her faith is interpenetrated with her own human sympathies—she speaks only what she herself knows and feels and has had experience of; what she says will find its own way to the hearts of all who are in the same condition. Madame de Gasparin has the touch of genius, which has the true strange gift of speaking to every one "in their own tongue." Her piety may be called "mystical," and her theology would not perhaps stand its ground in a Scotch Sermon, but it will find its way to hearts and understandings which would never open to the Assembly's Catechism or to the expositions and exhortations of "a Sound Divine." It is the genuine truth and individuality of what Madame de Gasparin says which gives the irresistible charm: there is nothing pretentious in her exhortations, but a power of eloquent sympathy which disarms criticism and drops like honey and manna, or pearls and diamonds, if the reader prefers the old fairy allegory of gracious words. Those who wish to give or recommend good books to friends who are sad or suffering, may feel sure that in bestowing Madame de Gasparin's 'The Near and the Heavenly Horizons,' they will bestow a work that will discourse "things pleasant" as well as "things profitable." The story of 'The Poor Boy,' in the first part, is exquisite for its delicacy of treatment, whilst 'The Paradise we fear' and 'The Authority on which I rest' will bear out all the commendation we have bestowed upon its religious tendency.

Of publications of a religious nature, we have on our table the following:—The Rev. Dr. Temple's *Sermons preached in Rugby School Chapel* (Macmillan).—A Commentary on the Book of Genesis, by the Rev. H. C. Groves (Macmillan).—Plain Words, Short Sermons, by the Rev. W. W. How (Morgan),—The Rev. O. Gordon's *Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford* (Parker).—Religion and Morality, by the Rev. W. B. Jones (Parker).—Companion to the New Testament, by A. C. Barrett (Deighton, Bell & Co.).—The Bible and its

Interpreters, by the Rev. J. Booth (Bell & Dalry).—No Antecedent Impossibility in Miracles, by a Country Clergyman (Parker).—Danger to the Bible from Licentious Criticism, by Presbyter Septuagintarius (Bell & Dalry).—The Mosaic Cosmogony not Adverse to Modern Science, by J. R. Young (Allen).—"Essays and Reviews" anticipated, Extracts from a Work published in the Year 1853, and attributed to the Lord Bishop of St. David's (Mawarling).—An Address on the Chief Points of Controversy between Orthodoxy and Rationalism, by the Rev. B. M. Cowie (Bell & Dalry).—The Pew System, and the Injuries which it inflicts on the Church of England (Bell & Dalry).—The "Essays and Reviews" and the People of England: a Popular Refutation of the Principal Propositions of the Essaysists (Houlston & Wright).—What are they Doing at Boulogne? by R. L. R. T. (Hamilton).—Life alone in Christ Jesus; or, Quakerism Analyzed (Hedges, Smith & Co.).—A Few Words of Apology for the late Prof. Powell's Essay 'On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity,' by a Lay Graduate (Parker).—Scepticism and Revelation, by H. Harris (Parker).—Expiation: a Critical Inquiry into certain Statements of the Holy Scripture, relating to the Doctrine of Expiation by a Cowering Minister, by the Rev. P. Gell (Wertheim).—The Question of Inspiration Plainly Stated, by the Rev. H. Miller (Parker).—Words of Comfort for Parents Bereaved of Little Children, edited by W. Logan (Nisbet).—Physico-Prophetic Essays, by the Rev. W. Lister (Longman).—The Scripture Law of Marriage with Reference to the Prohibited Degrees, by the Rev. J. Macrae (Macphail).—The Restoration of Apostles and Prophets—in the Catholic Apostle Church (Bosworth & Harrison).—Dangers Past and Present: a Sermon, by the Rev. E. H. Plumtree (Parker).—Japetic Philosophy and Physiognomics; or, Natural Theology, by W. Upton (Elliott).—Essay on Christian Miracles, by J. Evans (Judd & Glass).—The Bazaar; or, Money and the Church, a Rejected Offering in Blank Verse, by a Christian Poet (Pawson).—The Primitive and Present State of Man, in Blank Verse, by the Rev. R. Gascoyne (Wertheim).—The Hand of God: a Poem (Hamilton).—and Tracts for Priests and People, No. I. Religio Laici, by T. Hughes, and No. II., The Mote and the Beam, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice (Macmillan).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adam's Derbyshire Dales and Fishing Streams, or, Svo. 22. 6d. cl. Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, by Cuthbert Bede, n. ed. 2d. cl. Alexander's The Gospel of Jesus Christ Discourses, or, Svo. 7s. 6d. Andrew's Illustrations of the West Indies, 3 vols. fol. 2s. 2d. cl. Bright's A Week at the Land's End, fc. Svo. 6s. 6d. cl. Bohn's Illus. Lib. "Milton's Poems," Vol. I. post Svo. 5s. 6d. Bohn's Scientific Library, "Universal Manufacturers," by Simonds, 7s. 6d. Bohn's Great Lib. "Walton's Complete Angler," fc. Svo. 22. 6d. cl. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian, svo. 20s. cl. Chenevix's Church Catechism Explained, new ed. fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Circle of Schools, new ed. Vol. 1. "Navigation," fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Collier's Poem on the Seven Elements, Vol. I. post Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Edwards's The Russians at Home, 2nd edit. cr. Svo. 10s. 6d. cl. Family Treasury of Sunday Reading, Vol. I. 1861, vols. 1-4. Family Friend, Vol. I. 1861, or, Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Forbes's "Sir John Falstaff," in English Diet. imp. 18mo. 12s. cl. Fortune's Stories Surprising Adventures, 1860, 12s. cl. Harry Birbeck, cheap edit. fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Hartwig's Practical Treatise on Sea-Bathing, and ed. fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Heir-at-Law, and other Tales by "Waters," fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Helmbrown's Paper Money Making, 2 vols. series, fc. Svo. 1s. cash. Henn's Pictures of the World, Vol. I. post Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Hunt's Universal Yacht List, 1861, 16mo. 6d. cl. Jeane's Modern Confectioner, a Practical Guide, or, Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Knight (Miss Cornellia), Autobiography of, 3 vols. Svo. 20s. cl. Lamborn's Rudimentary Treatise on Silver & Lead, fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Langford's Prison Books and their Authors, cr. Svo. 8s. cl. Morris's Artistic Dress, 1860, 16mo. 6d. cl. Morris's House for the Suburbs, and edit. 2d. 18mo. 12s. cl. Naval and Military Lib. "Chamier's Jack Adams," fc. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Newland (R. B.), Memoir of, by Shutt, fc. Svo. 6s. 6d. Norton (A. B.), "Illustrations of the Earth," cr. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Olden's Reminiscences of London Kindred, post Svo. 1s. cl. Oxenden's Earnest Communicant, post Svo. 1s. cl. Oxenden's Great Truths in very Plain Language, 18mo. 12s. cl. Oxenden's Home Beyond, new ed. 18mo. 1s. cl. Page's Past and Present Life of the Globe, cr. Svo. 6s. cl. Pelet's Poetica, Modern Devotional Poetry, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Punch, re-issue, Vol. 4, 4to. 5s. bds. Rail. Lib. "Ainsworth's Givengate Grange," n. edit. fc. Svo. 2s. bds. Reply to Essays and Remarks, by an A. of Camb. Svo. 1s. 6d. Ruth Baynard's Story, or, Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Ruth Baynard's Story, or, Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Sal's Twice Round the Clock, new edit. fc. Svo. 2s. bds. Scott's Poetical Works, new edit. Vols. 9 & 10, 2s. cr. 3s. each. cl. Shakespeare, Stratford, ed. by Knight, 3 vols. fc. Svo. 3s. 6d. Sibson's "Practical Epipharmacopeia," Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Sibson's "Practical Epipharmacopeia," Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Tanner's Manual of the Practice of Medicine, 4th ed. 18mo. 7s. 6d. cl. Touche's Handbook of Initial Letters and Borders, cr. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Village Missionaries; or, To Every One His Work, post Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Williams on Health, its Relations to Water, 18mo. 1s. cl. Wolf (R. B.), "The Devil's Work," new ed. post Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Wyatt's What Illuminating was, Illust. cr. Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Wyatt's What Illuminating should be, Illust. cr. Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Wynter's Our Social Bees; or, Pictures of Town & Country Life, 18mo. 1s. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—'THE PRAIRIE-FLOWER,' by GUSTAVE AIMARD, surpasses in deep, absorbing interest and tragic development any of the wonderful tales of Indian life and adventure that has resulted from the prolific pen of this most popular writer. Differing in character from 'The Tiger-Slayer,' wholly dissimilar in incident to 'The Indian Chief,' with events unlike in their issue those wonderful occurrences in 'The Gold-Seekers,' more powerful in dramatic force than 'The Pirates of the Prairies,' and exceeding in unity of design 'The Trail-Hunter,' we can safely assert for 'The Prairie-Flower' a popularity of the widest kind and most enduring nature. No other work presents so many pictures so completely illustrative of life in the jungle and on the prairie, in the vast primeval solitudes, of which man may be said to face to face to creation in all its loveliness, grandeur and intensity.—Order 'The Prairie-Flower,' price 2s.—WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet Street.

## ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

THE new Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington will be opened on Wednesday next, the 5th of June, for the first season.

Not many years ago the ground there, already occupied by mansions of the great and wealthy, and the popular Department of Science and Art—a nucleus round which other public galleries and museums soon must cluster—was a region of meadows, nurseries and third-rate suburban residences. In the centre of this quarter, the Horticultural Society, now become Royal, has planted a noble garden, surrounded by long Italian arcades—the graceful examples of a change in public taste—which suggest for the district the appropriate name of Arcadia, by way of distinction from Belgravia and Tyburnia. Twenty-two acres thus inclosed have been formed into levels, the lowest of which looks to Brompton, and the highest or northern to Hyde Park, while an intermediate elevation forms the larger portion of the area. In the centre of the northern boundary stands a vast conservatory, destined to become the habitation of all that is rarest or most beautiful in the vegetation of temperate climates; from a gallery in its interior access will be gained to the top of the arcades, which may become an agreeable promenade overlooking the whole of the garden. The latter has been laid out with walks, flower borders, grassy slopes, thickets of evergreens, and trees for shade, among which are introduced basins, fountains and canals, while bridges and terraced ways furnish easy access from one level to another, securing admirable points of view. The whole will be ornamented, by degrees, with vases, statuary, and other works of Art suited to garden decoration, among which will be the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, now approaching completion in the hands of Mr. Durham. Eventually, the arcades themselves may become galleries of sculpture, for which they are well adapted.

This sketch, slight as it is, shows that the Arcadian Garden is not an example of what is called the English style; that it will offer no illustration of the precepts of Repton, Gilpin and Uvedale Price; but that it is a purely geometrical arrangement, in which architecture and sculpture are scarcely subordinate features. In some respects, indeed, it approaches the earliest form of English design when "herbers were delectable in a garden, with the walks and alleys artly devised in the same," and when "knots, curious, fine, rare or flourishing," and of all sorts of forms, "triangular square, square triangular," or even "square circular," were the fashion. In truth, the principles of landscape gardening were not applicable at South Kensington. It was impossible to represent wild nature in a frame; the problem to be solved was how to reconcile the exigencies of a garden for the enjoyment of large masses of people, with the striking architectural features in which it was inclosed. In former days, when the principal materials out of which to form a pleasure-garden of "tender herbes and pleasant flowers" consisted of "marjoram, sauerie, herbe Fluelline, bugloss, the blessed thistle, Angelica, Baume, annis, dizany, sorrel, strawberries, peony, lavender gentle, lettuce, artichoke," and so on through about a score more now-forgotten names, no arrangement consistent with modern ideas of horticultural beauty was possible; nor could such plants be made to harmonize with any kind of architecture, except the gloomy courts and cloisters of a monastery.

But the scene is changed; the earth has been ransacked by skilful collectors of exotic plants, and we now possess all that is most graceful in form or brilliant in colour in the vegetable world. Horticultural skill, too, has arrived at such perfection, that even form and colour have themselves become controllable by Art, and wild Nature, when she refuses to supply the features that are wanted, has been forced to assume them at the bidding of the gardener.

It is worth a little inquiry to learn how this has been brought about. In one of the earliest accounts we have of English ornamental gardens, that of Didymus Mountain, published at the end of the sixteenth century, the handsomest flowers he could name were jasmines, damask roses, rose campines, pinks, heartsease (how unlike our modern pansies!), gillyflowers and carnations,—shortived plants of little use for decoration as the word is now applied. An artificial climate created by heating contrivances was unheard of, and consequently, no plants from countries warmer than our own could be cultivated. Even the hardy flowers of the East,—the anemone, ranunculus and hyacinth of Syria and Persia,—had not found their way from Constantinople to the West. By the middle of the seventeenth century, although the art of heating had begun to be practised, the paucity of plants suitable for ornamental purposes had not greatly diminished. We now hear of oranges, myrtles and oleanders, which must have been preserved during winter in heated rooms, and it is certain that pine-apples were made to ripen at Hampton Court in the reign of Charles the Second. But although the invention of greenhouses had a most important bearing on the introduction of tender exotics, yet it afforded so little aid to external decoration that in 1737, when the famous Philip Miller published the first edition of his 'Gardener's Dictionary,' no considerable number of the hardy plants now most valued for their beauty had found their way into gardens. We did not even possess the rhododendron and azalea of Armenia, the parents of the most striking of all early flowers; and neither fuchsias nor china roses had been heard of. A general taste, however, for ornamental gardening had sprung up, and the vegetation of distant countries was beginning to attract attention. Travellers sent home seeds to their friends, and merchants foreign plants as precious gifts. The great body of gardeners was ceasing to consist of mere labourers. About the middle of the 18th century the Botanic Garden, at Kew, was formed and conservatories built in it by Sir William Chambers. Hither flowed all the acquisitions of the day, and herein was collected all that was most rare in the eyes of botanists. The governments of the day aided it by defraying the expense of collectors of plants in foreign countries. Experienced men were sent specially to China, to Ceylon, to Australia, to Brazil, and voyages of discovery were accompanied by competent gardeners, whose duty it was to forward everything to Kew. With such support the place acquired great celebrity, enormous materials were deposited there, and for a century it has been regarded as the richest garden in the world. The example thus set by royalty found followers in every direction; public taste was so directed towards ornamental gardening that, by the beginning of the present century, a well-furnished pleasure-ground became as indispensable an article of luxury as a drawing-room, and what was called a "collection of greenhouse plants" was to be found attached to every village mansion. Unfortunately, however, skill in cultivating plants by no means accompanied ardour in collecting them. In the words of a modern writer on this subject, "vegetable physiology had only just begun to be applied to practice; what was good in cultivation did not extend beyond the fruit and kitchen garden, which was scantily supplied with varieties scarcely now remembered, except in the case of a few fruits and esculents little susceptible of change. Flower-gardens, shrubberies and plantations, contained little that had not been in them for a century and more." In reality, the hardy unprotected garden had been as little cared for as the greenhouse, and its exotic contents alone had been objects of solicitude. It was to remedy this unsatisfactory state

of things that the Horticultural Society was founded, in the year 1804, in imitation of associations for the improvement of domestic animals and agriculture, which had already proved successful.

Mr. Thomas Andrew Knight, a Herefordshire country gentleman, had already become known as a distinguished vegetable physiologist, in consequence of many original communications to the Royal Society. His favourite science had grown out of his love for natural history, and especially for those branches of gardening which related to fruit-trees and esculent vegetables. He lived in aerry and cider country, where he found the produce diminishing yearly from neglect, and the unskillful management of orchard-trees. This seems to have led him to attempt the creation of a Society whose sole objects should be the improvement of Horticulture in all its branches. Sir Joseph Banks heartily approved of the plan, and a few other men of station or science having joined them, the foundation of the Society was laid. In an address delivered before the new Society in 1805, Mr. Knight, after pointing out the unsatisfactory condition of Horticulture in England, used these prophetic words:—"The establishment of a national establishment for the improvement of Horticulture has long been wanted; and if such an institution meet with a degree of support proportionate to the importance of its object,—if it proceed with cautious circumspection to publish well-ascertained facts only, to detect the errors of ignorance and to expose the misrepresentations of fraud, the advantages which the public may ultimately derive from the establishment will probably exceed the most sanguine hopes of its founders." The Society has met with great support; it has published facts, detected ignorance and exposed fraud with a degree of success of which the world is little aware.

The great wars in which Europe was then unhappily involved prevented the new Association making progress; and it was not till their termination in 1815 that its importance was much appreciated. It then began rapidly to win supporters; its *Transactions* contained admirable papers; its meetings in London, although confined to a room, became attractive, and by the year 1822 its income had nearly reached £,000. Great numbers of fruit-trees of every kind had been gathered together; valuable seeds and cuttings had been distributed; and many beautiful plants had begun to arrive, chiefly from China, where the late Mr. Reeves procured everything that reached the markets of Macao. These and other importations had indeed become so numerous that a garden of considerable extent was felt to be necessary; and, in 1822, the ground at Chiswick, long the scene of open-air meetings unrivalled for their attractiveness, was hired and laid out. Naturalists in search of plants were despatched in all directions; and, in a few years, one of the most extensive collections of ornamental and useful plants that Europe has known was brought together, for the purpose of being distributed wherever they would be valued. For many years, the progress of the Society was uninterrupted; science was made to influence practical gardening effectually; public exhibitions created a spirit of emulation among cultivators, who endeavoured to excel each other in the beauty of the articles they produced; the final result of which has been to place the English indisputably at the head of all horticultural operations. Nor was the useful neglected for the ornamental. Thousands of old varieties of fruit-trees and esculents were examined and re-examined till experience demonstrated their qualities; after which the worthless were rejected, and the good alone preserved. All new fruits or vegetables were tested, and, if meritorious, distributed. Every man was thus encouraged by honours and more substantial rewards, in the shape of valuable medals, to send his productions to Chiswick. It appears from the official Reports of the Society that, between 1830 and 1855, nearly 200,000 plants, above a million packets of seeds, and 100,000 packets of useful cuttings were dispersed gratuitously. At the same time, about 20,000, was expended in pecuniary rewards to deserving gardeners.

In course of time, however, the attractions of Chiswick began to wane, and its power of doing

good to diminish. The establishment of railways caused a five miles drive into the country to be distasteful to the multitude; rival establishments, more favourably situate, arose; continual bad weather rendered the meetings *al fresco* unpopular, and it had become necessary to consider seriously the expediency of continuing the maintenance of the establishment at Chiswick, when an opportunity occurred of acquiring ground for the New Garden in South Kensington, which is now about to be opened. Here it is proposed to collect and exhibit all that is most interesting in the gardening world, whether the result of horticultural skill or of artistic taste. It cannot be a place for continuous cultivation on an extensive scale; but it will be admirably adapted to displaying whatever is most worthy of notice when produced elsewhere, in which the Chiswick garden will afford important aid, independently of the contributions of gardeners and nurserymen. The long Arcades will secure visitors from the risk of bad weather; the Conservatory, which is never to be heated excessively, will afford a pleasant place of resort to the lovers of flowers, and the beautiful grounds promise to become the most charming promenade in the west of the metropolis.

#### THE NEW TRAVELLER'S TALES.

London, May 29, 1861.

THERE is so little in Mr. Du Chaillu's letter, inserted in your impression of Saturday last, to call for a reply, that I would willingly have left my communication as a sufficient answer by anticipation. Enough has already been done to place both naturalists and geographers on their guard against placing implicit confidence in the work of one who (as I have shown) copies the published figures of well-known animals, and gives them as true representations of what he calls "new and undescribed" species; and who (as proved by your Correspondent, "R. B. S.") gives a jumble of totally irreconcileable dates to his several journeys. Until these objections are satisfactorily refuted,—and I for one cannot conceive how their refutation is possible,—Mr. Du Chaillu must stand convicted of falsification both of facts and dates.

My observations were strictly confined to the work recently published. I never denied that previously to the date of its narrative Mr. Du Chaillu had sent to America skins of birds, some of which had been described as new; but in this he has done no more than many other traders on the West Coast of Africa, who have not been put forward either as great "scientific zoologists" or as having wonderfully enlarged our geographical knowledge of the interior. It needed not Mr. Du Chaillu's reference to the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* to inform me that in a paper read, not by Mr. Du Chaillu, but by Mr. Cassin, several birds collected by Mr. Du Chaillu are enumerated and described; but this paper bears date in 1855, previous to the commencement of the journeys recorded in his work; and the species enumerated must have been obtained during the four previous years, "which were chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits," consequently, during his previous residence on the coast. It is, of course, to these that Dr. Hartlaub refers in his work published at Bremen in 1857, and not to anything done during the years 1856 to 1859. I am quite ready to give Mr. Du Chaillu the full benefit of this publication by quoting the sufficiently laudatory terms in which Mr. Cassin speaks of him and his discoveries. Under the head of *Barbatula Du Chaillui*, Mr. Cassin says: "This bird is named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. P. Belloni Du Chaillu, an enterprising young traveller, who has explored extensive and almost unknown regions of Western Africa near the Equator, and whose discoveries in zoological and geographical science are in a high degree important and interesting. Mr. Du Chaillu ascertained the existence of three ranges of mountains at a distance of 150 miles from the coast, in which he traced the River Moonda to its source. The birds described in the present paper were collected during his journey along the course of this river. In his collection there are also numerous species hitherto little

known, of which and of those now described his ample and interesting notes have been most kindly placed at my disposal, and will be published at my earliest leisure."—Vol. vii. p. 324.

Having done Mr. Du Chaillu ample justice by this quotation, I may be permitted to ask how it happens that having previously to 1855 "traced the River Moonda to its source," and traced "the existence of three ranges of mountains at a distance of 150 miles from the coast," he begins his present work by telling us that up to that time, viz., the end of 1856, the interior was a *terra incognita*, and that his first journey in the book (all the dates of which are in 1857) is neither more nor less than a repetition of that which Mr. Cassin informs us he had performed previously to 1855? It is obvious that birds collected previously to 1855 can add in no degree to the authentication of a narrative which commences at the end of 1856 or the beginning of 1857.

That some new birds should have been obtained in the neighbourhood of the Gabon was to be expected, very few having been sent from that locality, the traders and missionaries from whom we usually receive collections having probably been deterred by the knowledge that such large collections had been sent from the Gambia and other parts of the coast, as to have become quite a drug in the market. But so local are the greater number of African species, that I feel satisfied whenever the interior of equatorial Africa is fairly reached, many entirely new species, not only of birds but of Mammalia, will be found, and it is on the absence of such really new species, (found during a journey professedly made with a view to their collection), that my doubts of the authenticity of Mr. Du Chaillu's narrative were in the first instance founded.

In connexion with this part of the subject I may mention that a distinguished ornithologist, Dr. Sclater, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, informs me that when at Philadelphia in October 1856 he saw there Mr. Du Chaillu's specimens of *Numida plumifera* and *Phasianus niger*, the "two most interesting birds," according to his own account, found in his collections and now exhibited in Whitehall Place; the former of which he expressly describes at p. 155 of his "Explorations" as "a new and hitherto unknown variety," and the second as "another new bird," when shot by himself in the month of May 1857. How can these dates be reconciled?

That many of his skins have been prepared in accordance with the usages of civilized man is sufficiently obvious; but this is quite compatible with the assumption that the animals have been brought down from the interior by natives. It is, however, totally irreconcileable with common sense, that a traveller who collects skins in the interior of a country like Africa, where they must be transported for many miles on the backs of men, should begin by stuffing them on the spot, and thus giving them the greatest possible size and weight (as is evident from the specimens now exhibited), as Mr. Du Chaillu distinctly states in more than one place of his narrative that he was engaged in doing.

I am quite willing to allow that Mr. Du Chaillu's skin of Mr. Ogilby's Antelope (*A. erycercos*, Ogilby) is much finer than any that I have seen, and would be a valuable addition to our collections. But this was not the question, although Mr. Du Chaillu finds it convenient thus to evade my statement. What I maintain is, that in this as in other cases, he had figured a previously known animal as new, and figured it so incorrectly that it could scarcely be recognized.

A writer in the pages of one of your contemporaries has accused me of want of courtesy to Mr. Du Chaillu. I would only request of him to compare my letters with that written by Mr. Du Chaillu in your number of Saturday last, and he will then see how scrupulously I have avoided every expression which was not absolutely necessary to my argument, and in what manner my courtesy has been repaid. I will not, however, further allude to this than to give a formal contradiction to Mr. Du Chaillu's statement, in regard to an epithet, which he professes to have been applied by me to Dr.

Livingstone, a traveller of a very different calibre. I need not comment on the paltry trick of attempting to divert attention from the real question at issue, by misreporting the words of a private conversation, the repeating of which would have been disgraceful, even had his story been true!

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

#### CAPTAIN BLAKISTON'S EXPEDITION.

We have the following details from the pen of Capt. Blakiston:—

Yo Chow, 140 miles above Hankow,

March 15, 1861.

I told you, by letter, before leaving Shanghai of our expedition taking advantage of the naval squadron; and now, by the kindness of Admiral Hope, we are considerably advanced in our journey, having come as far as Hankow in vessels of the squadron, and are now in our own junk, being towed by the Admiral's vessel, the Coromandel, which, along with the gunboat Bouncer, goes higher up, for the purpose of exploring and surveying the river. We have not made rapid progress up the river, on account of several vessels having run ashore below Nanking, where, on account of the influence of the tide, the shoals and bars are numerous and uncertain. Above Nanking the river is very deep, but not so broad, and consequently easier to navigate. At Nanking I saw something of the rebels, but one has become so accustomed to Chinese with cleanly shaven heads and neat costume, that the appearance of the "long-haired men" is certainly not a pleasant contrast.

From Arrking (spelt in most maps "Nyanking") the country is in possession of the rebels, and at the latter place we saw the Imperialists hard at work throwing rockets and shot at the garrison, which was in a state of siege.

On account of the disturbed state of the country in the whole lower portion of the Yangtse, trade is entirely suspended, and the transport of merchandise takes inland routes rather than this fine channel of communication. Above Arrking the appearance of the river became more cheering. Native craft dotted the water, scudding down mid-stream with their neatly trimmed sails, or crawling upwards in-shore by the more tedious operation of tracking. Groups of astonished villagers lined the banks, clothed in their universal blue, and the whole country assumed a comparative air of prosperity. Still we occasionally came on some place in ruins, the effect of rebel occupation. Even Nanking itself, their seat of government, the walls of which are about twenty-three miles in circumference, is, at present, in a most desolate condition. But it is not to be supposed that the entire space inside was ever covered with houses; a very large portion being nothing but fields and gardens, and one part wild wooded hills. Christianity is urged on the side of the rebels, but those who know something of them say that there is very little of it in their religion. However, they profess a religion, but the ordinary Chinese none, except it be that of immutability.

I cannot pretend to describe the whole route to you, but must refer you to the pages of Oliphant's "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission." On some portions of the river the scenery is very fine, and many of the mountain views grand; but the lower part of the country is flat and uninteresting, the extent of the view being often limited by the enormous bullrushes which grow along the banks.

Our dates are, Shanghai, February 11th (the second day of the Chinese new year); Ching kiang, 19th to 24th, where a consul was established; Nanking, 25th to March 1st; entrance to Poyang Lake, 6th to 7th; Kin Keang, fifteen miles above, another consul was dropped; and Hankow, 11th to 12th. Hankow, which is the mercantile city of three situated together, is the highest open port for foreign trade; and, from the business-like appearance of the place, the presence of coal, and the disposition of the inhabitants, I fancy that foreign trade (as it is called in China) will rapidly flourish. Excepting one low range of hills, the country is flat and wet around Hankow, and, I doubt not, extremely hot.

We were fortunate in getting so good a lift up

the Yangtse. It would have been very tedious and slow work the whole distance in native craft. We must give the Admiral a mountain or river when we can, in recompense.

After this letter you must not expect to receive any intelligence of me in any way till the end of the year, and possibly not till the following summer, because, as I mentioned in my last, we may not be able to get through the Himalaya Mountains next autumn, owing to delays on the route which we cannot foresee. However, you may always consider that I am "all right," unless you hear to the contrary; and I feel sure that in a healthy climate, as Thibet, which is some thousands of feet above the sea, it will be out of the ordinary course of things to fall sick. We are not likely to encounter much in the way of danger; and, on the whole, I look forward to a pleasant and successful trip. My work has not yet commenced, as the naval surveyors are now mapping in the river; but as soon as they leave us I shall commence, and then have my hands full. We have a Chinese officer travelling with us, who has been sent by the viceroy of one of the provinces for the purpose of assisting us in obtaining supplies, transports, &c. This boat-travelling is easy work, and we expect to do about 900 miles in such manner before we take to the land.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Council of the Society of Arts will hold a reception at the Museum, South Kensington, this evening, Saturday, June 1.

Mr. Bidder, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, has issued cards for his Annual *Conversazione*, on Tuesday evening, the 4th of June.

Lord Ashburton's evening reception of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, announced for next Wednesday, is postponed.

There has been a very interesting arrival at the Zoological Gardens—a fine collection of antelopes and other animals, from the Cape of Good Hope. This collection has been presented to the Society's menagerie by Sir G. Grey, governor of the colony. Amongst the specimens now acquired is an example of the Waterhen, from Tristan d'Acunha.

Sir Roderick Murchison, at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, said much in praise of Mr. Du Chaillu, and we very willingly give to the new traveller all the benefit, and it is very considerable, of Sir Roderick's favourable opinion. But Mr. Du Chaillu and his friends must see that opinions have very little weight against facts. Sir Roderick Murchison's favourable impressions will not reconcile the singular discrepancies of dates in Mr. Du Chaillu's book. No amount of friendly oratory will make it possible for a man to have been in two distant places at the same time,—to have included four Julys between January, 1856, and January, 1859,—to have discovered the source of the River Mouni in two several years, those of 1855 and 1857. These, and points like these, must be met by clear and distinct statements on the part of Mr. Du Chaillu himself. No one will be more gratified than ourselves should he be able to remove the apparent contradictions and inconsistencies of his published text. But in such a case the social and after-dinner protection of the Royal Geographical Society will avail him nothing. The world has not forgotten M. Douville and his wonderful African travels. M. Douville had the full advantage of a social and after-dinner popularity at the Royal Geographical Society. He had no end of testimonials and friendly opinions to show for himself. We should regret extremely to see Mr. Du Chaillu go the way of M. Douville; but we cannot hide from ourselves the knowledge that if he is to be saved from such a decline, it must be by an immediate and incontestable statement of facts reconcileable with each other and with his published text.

Mr. Du Chaillu excites curiosity and criticism amongst other classes than the naturalists and travellers. A Correspondent, who signs himself "An Aspirant after Sporting Honours," sends us the following extract, with its annexed query:—"As we were lazily sailing along, I espied two eagles sitting on some high trees, about eighty yards off. Willing to give my fellows a taste of my quality,

I called their attention to the birds, and then brought down both with my double-barrel!—In reference to the above extract from Mr. Du Chaillu's book, will he obligingly say who his gunmaker is, and whether he used No. 7 or dust shot?"

Mr. Wyld and Mr. Stanford have each issued a new Map of the Federal and Confederate States of North America. The secession movement goes on so fast that a map a month old is out of date. Both these new maps have excellent points. Mr. Wyld's is a large sheet for a portfolio,—Mr. Stanford's is folded and mounted for the pocket.

With reference to the classification of Sharp the engraver with Flaxman the sculptor as a follower of Swedenborg—a classification made by the Rev. E. Madeley in his "Rise and Progress of the New Jerusalem Church,"—Mr. Chambers remarks:—

"Chisenhale Road, Old Ford, May 27, 1861.

"Mr. William Sharp, the engraver, was for many years preceding his death a follower of Joanna Southcott. He was never, I believe, acquainted with the writings of Swedenborg, nor identified in any way with the sect with which your reviewer [*ante*, p. 693] has associated him. If he was at any period of his life a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, the fact has escaped notice. W. Sharp died July 30, 1824; not, as it is asserted in Moore's 'Life of Byron,' in 1825. For various particulars relating to Sharp, see the *Monthly Repository* for the years 1809, 1814 and 1824. Throughout the volumes of that periodical a great amount of information on this subject is preserved.

T. CHAMBERS."

The arrangements for the annual meeting—this year to be held in Manchester—of the British Association for the Advancement of Science appear to be progressing in a favourable manner. The date has been fixed, unwise we think, for the first week in September. We hope it will not turn out a failure. But if men of science should decline to leave the lochs and alps, to which the first weeks of September are usually given, who can blame them? The meetings held at this inconvenient period have always been comparative failures.—The President elect is W. Fairbairn, Esq.; the Vice-Presidents elect are, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Stanley, the Bishop of Manchester, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., Sir B. Heywood, Bart., T. Bazley, Esq., J. A. Turner, Esq., J. P. Joule, Esq., E. Hodgkinson, Esq., J. Whitworth, Esq. The Local Secretaries for the Meeting are, Messrs. R. D. Darbishire, A. Neild, A. Ransome, and Prof. H. E. Roscoe.—To these Secretaries all communications on local matters ought to be addressed.

On Saturday last the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the London Library was held, the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, Vice-President, being in the chair.—The Report stated that the total number of Members was 846, and that by a comparison of the additions and losses during the year the Library was, in a pecuniary sense, the gainer of 316L 10s. In consequence of the increased value of the Library, the insurance had been raised to 10,000L. The expenditure in books had been 417L 8s. 11d., and 1,330 volumes and 71 pamphlets had been added to the Library. Among the donors of books were H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Botfield, M.P., Mr. Walter Sterling, Dr. Travers Twiss, Mr. B. B. Woodward, and several of the learned Societies.—The Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Berial Botfield, M.P., Dr. Hawtrey and Mr. Goldwin Smith were elected Members of the Committee of Management, in the room of General Fox, Mr. Spedding, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Venables, who retire. The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart. and Mr. Arthur Helps were re-elected.—Certain changes in the Rules, which refer to the notice given of Special and Annual Meetings of the Members, were proposed by Sir John Boileau, seconded by Lord Lyttelton, and passed after some discussion, in which Lord Trimbleton, Rev. J. Davis and Mr. Durrant Cooper took part. Further changes were proposed by Mr. C. M. Kennedy, but were not adopted by the Meeting. A Member having asked a question with reference to the completion of a classified Catalogue of the Books, the Chairman pointed out the difficulty of classifying

ing a catalogue with sufficient precision to make it really useful to students. He thought that an index of subjects would prove useful to many persons.—Mr. Monckton Milnes replied to the observations of a Member who wished to see the Library made more popular, by saying that it would be wiser to adhere to the original design of the Library, and direct every effort towards making it the best Literary Library in London.

Besides the planet "Leto," lately discovered by D. Luther, of Bilk, two more new planets have been discovered; the one by Signor Schiaparelli, at Milan, on the 29th of April, and the other by M. Goldschmidt, at Chatillon, near Paris, on the 5th of May.

In the meeting of the Geographical Society at Vienna, on the 21st of May, the Secretary gave information that Baron von Huglin's Expedition had arrived at Soakim. D. Karl von Scherzer produced the first volume of a History of the Novara Expedition, of which 1,500 copies have been printed in English, and 5,000 copies in German. The other two volumes are to appear in the course of the year. A Dutch edition of the work is prepared by D. Temmink, of Utrecht.

In a meeting on the 16th of May, the Académie Française had to decide on the best work in prose, for which the Emperor has established the great prize of 20,000 francs, to be awarded every two years. Three times the assembly had given their votes, and every time without result, as Madame George Sand and M. Jules Simon received an equal number of votes. At last, MM. de Faloux and Dupin addressed the assembly, showing that it was impossible to arrive at a result if the question was put in such a vague form; they proposed that the Members of the Academy should not be excluded from the competition, as their own over-conscientiousness had suggested, as there was nothing in the Imperial decree to justify such a proceeding. The assembly, convinced by these observations, voted for the fourth time, which had this result: M. Thiers, eighteen votes; George Sand, five; M. Henri Martin, four; M. Jules Simon, one; M. Guizot, one vote. Accordingly, the 'Histoire de l'Empire' of M. Thiers is the work which the French Academy proposed for the great prize; a choice which has been confirmed in a general meeting of the institution. The debates in this meeting were curious and interesting. M. Sainte-Beuve sang the praise of Madame Dudevant, pointed out the beauty, pith and elegance of her style, the keenness of her observation of the human heart as well as of nature, harmoniously blending both, as no living author had done. M. Guizot opposed him on the ground that Madame Dudevant wrote too much, was the author of 'Lelia,' and of Memoirs in which she did not spare the reputation of her own mother.

The Dresden Committee for the Luther monument have intrusted the continuation of the work to the most distinguished pupils of Rietschel, Herrn Kietz and Dondorf. Both artists have already gained a reputation of their own, Herr Kietz by the statue of the national economist, Friedrich List, which is to be erected at Reutlingen; Herr Dondorf by the fine statues from the history of St. Elisabeth, destined for the Wartburg. Both artists had assisted Rietschel in the Luther monument from the very first; they are intimately acquainted with the ideas and intentions of their deceased master, and had both been designated by Rietschel himself, when he felt his health giving way, as the most desirable completers of his unfinished works. Herr Julius Schnorr and Herr Ernest Hähnel have, moreover, kindly offered to act as technical counsellors in an emergency.

The record office at Simancas bids fair to become more and more a rich mine for historical information and discovery. The *Narodni List*, a journal appearing in the Czechian language at Prague, has a report of Prof. Gindely, a Bohemian savant, at present making researches in the State archives at Simancas, on the documents referring to Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland. This report is addressed to the historian Palacky, and contains the following principal facts:—When the Emperor Ferdinand, in 1632, summoned the Count Waldstein, for the second time, to take the chief com-

mand of the army, he promised him an Electorate. The promise was given verbally, and no distinct statement was made which Electorate was meant; but the Emperor could have no other in view but the Palatinate, which, after the battle at the White Mountain, was in the hands of the Spaniards. As long as Gustavus Adolphus lived, Waldstein was satisfied with this; but after the death of this Prince, he explicitly demanded from the Emperor the cession of the Electorate of Brandenburg, and the expulsion of the house reigning there and allied to the Swedes. With this Electorate he meant to unite Pomerania, Mecklenburg, &c., and thus lay the foundation for a large North-German State. The Emperor was not inclined to favour this project; upon which Waldstein declared himself content with the Palatinate, if Württemberg and Hesse were joined to it. Soon afterwards, however, he demanded again some of the North-German States; altogether, his intention of forming an extensive kingdom was very manifest. Ferdinand would not support this plan either. All this seems to gain confirmation by some French sources, referred to by Prof. Gindely, according to which it was, in May, 1633, when Wallenstein, feeling convinced that all his reward would be the Palatinate only, entered into negotiations with Louis the Thirteenth, who was to guarantee him the crown of Bohemia as soon as Wallenstein had routed the Emperor with his own army. Saxony and Sweden were initiated into the scheme. The result of these negotiations was, that the King of France concluded and signed with his own hand (Prof. Gindely himself copied the original documents) two different contracts, in which he yielded to the demands of Wallenstein, and guaranteed him the Kingdom of Bohemia, as soon as he would rise against the Emperor. The French ambassador, Feuquière, who had just returned to Paris in this business, was on his way to Germany again, to deliver into the hands of the Duke of Friedland these stipulations, when the news of his assassination (at Eger in 1634) reached him. Another interesting document was found at Simancas, touching the question whether the murder was committed by order or desire of the Emperor; it is a letter from Count Onate of the 2nd of March, 1634, to Madrid, stating that the news of Wallenstein's assassination had just arrived at Vienna, adding that the deed had been perpetrated by the Commander of Eger entirely from his own will, without any order from the Emperor. Other documents state that Pope Urban the Eighth was allied with France and Gustavus Adolphus against the Emperor and the King of Spain, hoping to obtain the kingdom of Naples by these manoeuvres; Pater Lamormain, confessor to Ferdinand the Second, together with the whole order of the Jesuits, were agitating with the French and Swedes, against the Emperor.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1d.; Catalogue, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Galleries, 5, Pall Mall West (opposite the Royal Exchange), from Eleven till Five.—JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

HER MAJESTY'S PICTURES.—Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi, Scott & Co., and Messrs. E. Gambart & Co. beg to announce that the PORTRAITS of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, by F. Winterhalter; the Picture of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Beatrice; and the Princess Beatrice, by John Phillip, R.A., are NOW ON VIEW at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

MRS. FRY READING to the PRISONERS in NEWGATE in 1816.—A Grand Historical Picture of the most touching Interest, by JERRY BARRETT, is NOW ON VIEW at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall, opposite Sackville Street, from Eleven to Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—The EXHIBITION of Holman Hunt's celebrated Picture of 'THE FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' begun in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN to the Public at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Twelve to Six.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH!—This great Picture, by R. DOWLING, is NOW ON VIEW at Bettmann's, 28, Oxford Street, W. Admission, 6d.; Fridays and Saturdays, 1s.

GERMAN ACADEMY of ART, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART, by the most eminent living German Masters, selected from the Royal Academies at Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Königsberg, WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, June 3, Admission, 1s.

PICTURES.—SECOND ANNUAL CITY EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS will OPEN on TUESDAY, June 4, at Hayward & Leggett's Gallery. Entrance by No. 28, Cornhill.—Admission Free, on presentation of Private Address Card.

M.R. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS will continue his Graphic LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, at the Egyptian Hall, on MONDAY, June 3, at Three o'clock p.m., by a Sketch of the Order Quadruped, or Four-handed Animals, from the Lemur to the Gorilla. Contrasting Gorilla with the Human Frame. Seated Seats, 2s.; Area, 2s.

L'ORIENT, an Oriental Tour, or a Voyage down the Stream of Time, Progress and Civilization, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Day. A magnificent Effect and remarkable Music of different parts of the World. Hindu, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Latina, and Modern. Every Evening Mr. FREDERIC CHATTERTON, the distinguished Harpist's Special Morning Entertainment, at Four o'clock Every Day.—Mr. ERICK BUGLIAZZI'S Second Course of his 'HISTOIRE des MUSICIENS,' or 'Glimpses into the Times of Louis Quatorze.' Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Ten.—Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

JOHN S. PHENÉ, Managing Director. POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited), 309, Regent Street.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—Open Daily from Twelve to Half-Past Four and from Seven to Half-past Ten.—THE MUSEUM and AGREEABLE EXHIBITION in the METROPOLIS. See Bills of the day. Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES.—May 30.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon read a paper 'On Lord Bacon's Confession.'—We give a brief abstract of the facts and arguments. Mr. Dixon observed that though the question whether Francis Bacon, when he held the Great Seal, was a pure judge, is one that in some degree affects the whole body of our practical morality, it is right to discuss it apart from the moral influences of sympathy and sentiment, and to try it by the severest critical and legal tests. If Bacon were a rogue, so much the worse for us, who trace directly back to him so large a share of our intellectual and moral life. But we must not snatch a judgment on an unfair statement of the case. We ought to try and find out, not what we may wish our teacher had been, but what he was. But let us not, because he is our benefactor, deal with him arbitrarily and illegally. Let him have justice. Any person accused in a court of law is assumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved. In weighing the proofs of guilt, a magistrate is bound to allow the accused the full advantages of his own good character, and of the bad character of his accusers. So let it be with Bacon. Above all, let us give him the full benefit of any reasonable doubts which may arise as to the scope and meaning of his own admissions against himself.

It must be borne in mind, that among the many circumstances which render the case of Lord Bacon memorable, is the circumstance, too often ignored, that the sole witness against Bacon whom any judge would be free to hear in his court, is Bacon himself. People talk of his trial, and of his judicial condemnation. But a mere reference to the journals of Parliament, or to the compendious extracts in the State Trials, will show that he was never tried at all. There was an inquiry, but not trial. No court was ever constituted, nor was any legal indictment ever drawn. The difference between such an inquiry as took place, and a proper trial under the king's commission, is immense. The inquiry was not public. The witnesses were not sworn to speak the truth. Their statements were all *ex parte*. There was no cross-examination, no siftings of evidence, no inquiry into the characters of the deposing witnesses. The accused was not present, either in person or by his counsel. Not a single fact in the accusation against the Chancellor was legally proved. The vote of the House of Peers was, in fact, given on Bacon's letter of submission and confession, and on that alone. That this vote was given, not as a judicial and extraordinary, but as a political and ordinary sentence of that House, is obvious from the very forms observed, which were those in daily use, whenever the House sat in committee. Thus it happens, that of the several facts alleged

against Bacon by his enemies, not one underwent the usual legal tests—publicity, deposition on oath, and cross-examination—so as to make it admissible as evidence in any court. The whole case, consequently, turns upon the submission and confession. The House of Lords voted on it. The modern enemies of Bacon rest their case upon it. From Bacon's own confession, these critics say, there can be no appeal. That this assertion of Lord Bacon's enemies is wrong in its history and false in its law is capable of the clearest proof. The story of the Chancellor's life from 1621 to 1625 is the story of an appeal from the reading which these enemies are pleased to put on his submission and confession—an appeal made by himself and by his contemporaries, as his many letters to the King, and four or five solemn acts of the Privy Council, suffice to show—an appeal which had, moreover, a perfect success. The appeal then made broke down the sentence point by point until nothing of it remained. On the 3rd of May 1621 the House of Lords passed the following judgment and resolution:—“(1) That the Lord Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chancellor of England, shall undergo fine and ransom of 40,000l.; (2) that he shall be imprisoned in the Tower during the King's pleasure; (3) that he shall for ever be incapable of any office, place or employment in the State or Commonwealth; (4) that he shall never sit in parliament nor come within the verge of the Court. This is the judgment and resolution of this high court.” Now, every clause in this resolution was appealed against, notwithstanding Bacon's submission and confession, and every clause in it was subsequently set aside. No fact in history is more certain than that the Privy Council treated this “resolution” of the Peers as a purely nominal sentence. No part of it was really enforced. Bacon was released from the Tower after a few days of imprisonment. Not a penny of the 40,000l. was exacted from him. He was not prevented from coming within the verge of the Court, for he was again received by the King, and he again took up his old lodgings in Gray's Inn Square. That he was not considered as incapable of holding any office or employment in the Commonwealth is proved by the zeal with which Secretary Conway laboured to procure for him the place of Provost of Eton, and by King James's own inclination to bestow this place upon him. Finally, the clause declaring that he should never again sit in parliament was revoked, and the customary writ recalled him to the first parliament called by King Charles. These uncontested historical facts establish an appeal, a perfectly successful appeal, against the “judgment and resolution” passed by the Peers on Lord Bacon's confession. So far history is clear. In whatever sense Bacon used the words of his submission and confession, the Commonwealth took no permanent note of them. They passed away as a mere formal plea; as *ab initio* null and void.

That the words at the head of the submission and confession were, in fact, used hypothetically and formally by Bacon, and not otherwise, and that they were so received and understood by his contemporaries, was next established by Mr. Dixon in a series of historical investigations. He showed that this fact resulted from a comparison of Bacon's own declaration, and from the course pursued by the Crown and by society. It was especially important to notice how completely the sense of his plea of guilty was limited by Bacon's own statements. In his famous letter to the Lords, read on the 30th of April, Bacon wrote, in the form of a general plea of guilty: “Upon advised consideration of the charge descending into my own conscience and calling my memory to account so far as I am able, I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence.”

If these words stood alone; if the facts out of which they grew were lost to us; if the writer were not known to have used other words, not once, but many times, which control and explain them, they would weigh heavily against the man who used them. But Bacon wrote:—“For the bribes and gifts wherewith I am charged, when the Book of Hearts shall be opened, I hope I shall not be found to have the troubled fountain of a corrupt heart in a depraved habit of taking rewards to

pervert justice." Again he wrote, from a sick-bed, in what appeared to his physicians as the very extremity of his life:—"I take myself to be as innocent as any babe born on Saint Innocents' Day in my heart." And again—"There be three degrees or cases, as I conceive, of gifts or rewards given to a judge. The first is—of bargain, contract or promise of reward *pendente lite*; and of this my heart tells me that I am innocent; that I had no reward in my eye or thought when I pronounced any sentence or order." And once again:—"I thank God I have clean hands and a clean heart." Here we have word for word, Protestantism against Admission. The assertion of purity was made at the same time, and to the same person, as the confession of corruption. It is certain, therefore, that the two were reconcileable in Bacon's mind; that the fault which he admitted was not absolutely incompatible with the virtue which he claimed.

Mr. Dixon entered with great minuteness into the history of the charge against Bacon—showing how it arose in the enmity of Coke and the ambition of Williams; how it grew in the anger of Lady Buckingham and the greed of Cranfield; how it took shape in the hands of the forger Churchill; and how it succeeded under the protection of Buckingham and with the help of Lee. He showed by an examination of each point in the charge—an examination based on new and very curious discoveries—that Bacon was not actually, but only officially and hypothetically, to blame for the abuses which existed in his court. He explained the reasons which induced Bacon to make the technical plea of guilty. When the Lords resolved themselves into committee, the very first struggle between the partisans of Lady Buckingham and the few independent peers, showed their resolution to have their way either through the law or against the law. The rule of Parliament was for the Lord Chancellor, and, of course, for an inferior person acting in his place, to preside while the House was in full session; but to move, when the House went into committee, to his own seat. Ley, not being a Baron, ought to have dropped from the woolsack to a back bench while the Peers considered the Chancellor's case, as a mere assistant without a voice. But the usual course of justice did not serve the purpose of Lady Buckingham's friends. An active confederate, bound to their patroness by the ties of gratitude and the hopes of preferment, must fashion and control these momentous investigations: therefore, setting at naught the constitutional forms of Parliament, they proposed that Sir James Ley, contrary to all precedents in the like circumstances, should return to the chair and direct the House while they sat in committee on Bacon's case. A few brave men protested against this audacious and illegal course; but a majority of servile Barons, voting under the immediate eyes of Buckingham and the Prince of Wales, carried the proposal, and Lady Buckingham's creature resumed his seat.

It was now clear to Bacon, and to the whole world, that his persecutors commanded a majority of votes, and that no consideration of legality or decency would check them in the use of their power until they had torn from him the Seals. Should the malady which had broken his health—and perhaps for a time unstrung his mind—spare his life, two courses were before him: he might either fling defiance at his enemies, brave the sentence they were able and eager to pass, and die, as Egerton died, of a broken heart; or he might yield the prize for which he was pursued, retire from public life, and reserve his remaining years for the completion of his nobler intellectual work. His own inclinations sided with the counsels pressed upon him by his Sovereign. In a private interview James implored him to abandon all defence, to submit his cause to the Peers, and trust his safety and his honour to the protection of the Crown. It is easy to conceive the reason which decided him to obey the King. He was sick. He was surrounded by foes. His fortune, liberty and life lay at the mercy of men who had just outraged the laws of Parliament to his disadvantage. Only the King could save him; the King would only save him on condition that he should

avoid the scandal of a great criminal trial. During many years it had been the habit of the Crown in political cases to remit the sentences passed on technical confessions procured or imposed by itself. If Bacon would submit, the King undertook that his submission should be only a submission in name. By taking on himself a little temporary blame, he might entertain the hope of doing to his country an enormous good. The corruptions of Chancery could be reached in no other way than through the Lord Chancellor. Every great reform demands a victim, and he would not be the first man of Chancellor life, who, in the hope of gaining a vast moral result, had consented to take upon himself the burden of offences which were not his own. Thus, in place of being an act of weakness or of despair, his plea was an act of the highest patriotism and sacrifice. It is necessary to see, however, to what extent he pleaded guilty even hypothetically. The "general" plea must be taken with the "particulars." Bacon, in fact, admitted the receipt of the several fees and presents: if the receipt of such fees and presents were held by the Peers to be proof of corruption, he was guilty of corruption. And that was all. He nowhere admitted, nowhere allowed his judges to infer, that he had ever taken a fee or present as a bribe, to pervert justice.

The personal gains which the tools of Lady Buckingham sought from the persecution of Bacon secured, the pretence of a charge against him was abandoned, and the sentence against him set aside. Everybody understood his plea of Guilty to refer to his "second degree"—guilty of corruption, in allowing fees to be paid into his court at irregular times: an offence which Finch asserted that no Judge on the bench could possibly help. Neither the Crown nor society treated him as a guilty man. A series of public acts, in which the King and Privy Council concurred, attested the belief in his substantial innocence. By separate and solemn acts he was freed from the Tower; his great fine was remitted; he was allowed to reside in London; he was summoned to take his seat in the House of Lords. Society reversed his sentence even more rapidly than the Crown. When the fight was over, and Lord St. Albans was politically a fallen man, no contemporary who had any knowledge of affairs ever dreamt of treating him as a convicted rogue. The wise and noble loved him and courted him more in his adversity than they had done in his days of grandeur. No one presumed that he had lost his virtue because he had lost his place. The ascetic John Selden worshipped him as the first of men. The more genial Ben Jonson expressed, in speaking of him after he was dead, the opinion of all good scholars and all honest men: "My conceit of his person," said Ben, "was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his works one of the greatest of men and most worthy of admiration that hath been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want. Neither could I condole in a word or syllable for him, as knowing no accident could do harm to virtue, but rather help to make it manifest." That the King and the Privy Council judged and felt as the scholar and the poet judged and felt was shown by the restoration of all his rights and dignities so far as these were compatible with the safety of Lady Buckingham's creatures, and the undisturbed enjoyment by her lover of the Seals. That such was also the reading of these transactions by the most eminent of foreign ministers and travellers we know. The French Marquis D'Effiat, the Spanish Conde de Gondomar, expressed for him in his fallen fortunes the most delicate affection, the most exalted veneration. That the Judges on the bench, that the Members of both Houses of Parliament, even those who, at Buckingham's bidding, had passed against him that abominable sentence, concurred with the most eminent of their contemporaries, native and alien, in treating his plea as hypothetical and formal, is apparent in the failure of every attempt made to induce them to disturb his judicial decisions. "Never any decree made by him," says Rushworth, "was

reversed as unjust." These efforts failed, because there was no injustice to overthrow, and there was no injustice to overthrow because there had been no corruption on the bench. Thus, it would appear from the concurring testimony of contemporary facts, contemporary events, and contemporary opinion, that Lord Bacon was hypothetically, not actually, guilty of corruption. By this inference from contemporary facts, events and opinions, his Submission is reconcileable with his Protest, his Protest with his Submission. When he pleaded guilty before the House of Peers, he spoke officially and technically. He spoke the permanent and personal truth when he said to the world:—"I thank God I have clean hands and a clean heart!"

GEOLOGICAL.—May 22.—L. Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. S. Bowley, J. E. Forbes, and Capt. F. W. H. Petrie were elected Fellows.—Prof. G. Bischof, of Heidelberg, was elected a Foreign Member of the Society.—The following communications were read:—"On the Geology of a part of Western Australia," by F. T. Gregory, Esq.—"On the Zones of the Lower Lias and the *Avicula contorta* Zone," by C. Moore, Esq.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 22.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. J. James was elected an Associate.—Dr. Palmer made a communication relative to the discovery of a Roman villa at Stanmore Farm, near East Ilsey, Berks, and transmitted the antiquities thence obtained.—Mr. A. S. Bell, of Scarborough, gave information of the discovery of a large Dolium or Amphora, fished up in the trawling-net of the smack Vigilant, of Hull, at the back of the Goodwin Sands.—Mr. Ridgway exhibited a beautiful Carving in Wood of the Crucifixion of the Saviour, executed in the Netherlands in the early part of the seventeenth century.—Mr. John Moore, of West Coker, in Somersetshire, forwarded the results of a digging made by some labourers in a field, by which an ancient British interment was brought to light in April last.—Mr. John Barrow exhibited the drawing of a stone known as the Fardle Stone, which, it was said, was to be deposited in the British Museum.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a paper by the Rev. Mr. Ridgway, giving an account of Caversham in Oxfordshire, and correcting some errors published by topographers of this locality.

NUMISMATIC.—May 23.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Lieut.-Gen. Fox, and the Rev. C. Weatherley, were elected Members.—Mr. Evans read the following communications:—From Mr. R. Sim, 'On the Lee Penny,' which is a groat of Edward the Fourth of the London Mint, and not, as is described in the edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels of last year, a shilling of Edward the First. From M. Firedaender, 'On a Coin of Helike,' bearing the head of Poseidon, surrounded by a circle of waves, which may be a copy of the brass statue of Poseidon Helikoinos. This is the first coin that has been attributed to this town, which was destroyed, in B.C. 373, by an earthquake.—From Mr. Webster, 'On some Unpublished Roman Brass Coins,' including a rare medallion of Antoninus Pius.—Mr. Evans read a paper 'On a Legionary Coin of Carausius,' with a Ram on the reverse, and in the exergue M.L. (Londonium), with the supposed legend LEG.VIII. invicta. Mr. Evans, however, clearly proved that the proper legend was LEG.I.MI. (Legio Prima Minervia), and gave an interesting account of the history of this Legion.—Mr. Bergne gave the following list of English coins, &c., lately found at Hounslow.—Henry the Fifth or Sixth, 2 Calais Mint; Edward the Fourth, 182 London, 32 York, 1 Coventry, 3 Norwich, 4 Bristol, 1 Dublin; Richard the Third, 19 London; Henry the Seventh, 45 London; and 86 Burgundians of Charles the Bold—in all 376 coins. None were in good preservation or of great rarity.—Mr. Madden read a paper 'On an Aureus of Licinius the First,' lately brought from the East by Mr. G. Macleay, and of great rarity, there being only one other known, in the Vienna Museum (Mion-

net). It may be described as follows:—**LICINIVS· AVG· OBDV FILII SVI.** Full-faced bust of Licinius the First, with paludamentum and cuirass; r. IOVI CONS LICINT AVG. Jupiter, seated on an estrade, on which is inscribed, SIC X SIC XX. At his feet an eagle. In field r., a star. In exergue, S'M'AN'E. (Signata Moneta Antiochensis 5). The British Museum already possesses the full-face coin of Licinius the Second, with the same reverse, excepting the exergual letters, which are S'M'N'D. (Nicomedes 4). The letters OBDV have been variously explained: “Ob Decennalia Vota,” “Ob Duplum Victricium,” &c., but all are improbable and without meaning. M. de Salis suggests OB. sc. DIEM (Quintum) (natum entendit), struck on his fifth birthday. This seems the most probable explanation.—Mr. Madden contributed a paper “On the Three Valentinians,” in which he stated that Eckhel, Miomont, and Akerman recorded that the coins of Valentinian the Second, excepting when specially marked by the epithet of IVNIOR, —and the coins of Valentinian the Third, when this latter was not called PLACIDIUS, were not able to be distinguished from those of Valentinian the First, and showed that by a careful comparison these coins can be separated; that in many cases, in consequence of the mint letters, coins that had been ascribed to Valentinian the First could not but belong to the son, and that the reverses of the coins of Valentinian the Third so resembled the reverses of the coins of the time that it was utterly impossible to mistake them. Valentinian the First was a stout, full-faced man (“Corpus ejus lacer-tosum et validum.” Amm. Marcell. xxx. 9), while the son was only four or five years of age on his father's death, and died when a little more than twenty, and that in consequence it was easy to distinguish between a man and a youth. A list of the coins of Valentinian the Second followed; and some remarks on the mint-marks found on these coins tr. (Treviri) LD. (Lugdunum, Lyons), AQ. (Aequilia), in the field, all accompanied by COM. (Constantina Moneta) in the exergue; also on a coin with the mint-mark COM. alone, and assigned to Arles. Constantina was the name given to Arles by Constantine when he built a new town on the opposite side of the Rhone, and the attribution of a coin of Fausta with the mint-mark CONST. to Arles, which could not be of Constantinople, because Fausta died before Byzantium was dedicated, is due to the late Mr. Borrell of Smyrna. Mr. Madden gave an account of many more mint-marks; and in conclusion stated that the explanation of some of them was hypothetical, though decidedly probable, referring to his forthcoming work on Roman Numismatics, in which he had fully treated this interesting subject.

**LINNEAN.**—May 24.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair.—Numerous donations received since the last Meeting having been announced, the Treasurer read the financial statement, by which it appeared that there was a balance in favour of the Society on the year's account of 134. 9s. 9d.—The Secretary reported that fourteen Fellows and three Associates had died, and that twenty-three Fellows, one Foreign Member, and one Associate had been elected since the last anniversary.—After the reading of the President's Annual Address, and of the Obituary Notices, by the Secretary, of deceased Members, the Fellows proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected, viz., G. Bentham, Esq., *President*; W. W. Saunders, Esq., *Treasurer*; G. Busk, Esq. and F. Currey, Esq. *Secretaries*; and the following Fellows were elected *Members of the Council*, in the room of others going out, viz., M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., J. Miers, Esq., D. Oliver, Esq., Lovell Reeve, Esq. and P. L. Slater, Esq.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—May 28.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—At the monthly ballot the following candidates were elected:—Messrs. J. Burns, R. Morrison, T. Ormsiston, I. Paton, P. G. B. Westmacott, as Members; and Messrs. C. D. Abel, W. J. Nesham, M. R. Robinson, and Major J. G. Medley, B.E., as Associates.—The discussion upon the paper by

Mr. G. P. Bidder, jun., B.A., on ‘The National Defences,’ occupied the whole of the evening.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—May 3.—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—‘On Mr. Warren De La Rue's Photographic Eclipse Results,’ by Prof. Faraday.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Institution, 2, Monthly Meeting, 8.—“Sculptures of Mausoleum of Halicarnassus,” Brit. Mus.; Mr. Newton Entomological, 8.  
TUES. Photographic, 8.  
ENG. Engineers, 9, Conversations.  
WED. Royal Institution, 3.—“Modern Music,” Mr. Hullah.  
Geological, 8.—“Boulders of Granite, West Rosewarne Mine, Gwinear, Cornwall”; Mr. Salmon; “Erect Sigillaria from the South Joggins, Nova Scotia”; “Carpolite, Cape Breton,” Dr. Dawson.  
SOCY. Arts, 6.—“International Exhibition, 1862”; Mr. Hawes.  
Ethnological, 8.—“Craniometry,” Mr. Euak; “Australian Traditions,” Mr. Major.  
THURS. Linnean, 8.—“Monstrosities in Genus Passiflora,” Dr. Smith; “Hymenopterous Insects of Celebes, &c.” Mr. Smith.  
Chemical, 8.—“Bromide of Ethylene,” Mr. Lennox; “Selective Absorption by Plants,” Dr. Daubeny.  
ROYAL. 4.—“Electron of Fellows.”  
FRI. Royal Institution, 3.—“Devonian Age,” Mr. Pengelly.  
Archaeological Institute, 4.  
ROYAL Institution, 8.—“Physical Basis of Solar Chemistry,” Prof. Tyndall.  
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—“Language,” Prof. Max Müller.

#### FINE ARTS

##### ROYAL ACADEMY.

We consider the Portraits exhibiting at the Academy to be as unusually excellent as they seem unusually numerous. Sir John Watson Gordon takes a high place in portraiture from the quiet soberness and grave colour his works possess. Few painters amongst us, probably none of the professed portrait-painters, except Mr. Boxall, produce such manner and simple artistic studies of character as he does. No. 9, *James Smith, Esq., of Jordan Hill*, is excellent as a specimen of the above-mentioned qualities. *Edwin Field, Esq.* (33) is another, not inferior. *Mrs. George Baird* (104) is heavy and displays much mere pigment. The Principal of the United Colleges of St. Andrew's, *J. D. Forbes, Esq. D.C.L.* (202), is truly admirable for reserve of character, but most oddly out of drawing in the face, one side of which is lower down and even larger than the other. All this artist's works, for such they really are, merit study from the observer, and are worthy models for the student. Liveliness of colour is all they need to be complete. Mr. J. P. Knight is almost as successful in seizing the prominent points of a sitter's air and expression as Sir J. W. Gordon, but in perception of mental qualities the latter is the master. Mr. Knight's more facile and showy execution enables him to deal with the salient angles of physiognomy, so to speak, with ease, but it generally leads him away from the higher and more valuable matters of their common art. The Recorder of Oxford, *James Manning, Esq.* (58), as a study of resemblance is very successful, dashing in execution, and, on the whole, less defined, softer and better generalized than has hitherto generally been the case with Mr. Knight's works. His portrait of *Sir Alfred Stephen* (74) is remarkable for effective and ready handling and clever reading of character,—the intelligent face of a law-rusted earnest man. *Thomas Brown, Esq., of Ebb Vale, Monmouthshire* (119), an immense whole length, with all sorts of dire machinery and chimneys-shafts in the background, is dashing, showy, and evidently a capital likeness; the superficial character of the sitter's face is no doubt given with the utmost success, but the head and air of the man seem to us such as should have come out more gravely and with less of the mere features than Mr. Knight has restricted himself to. Thin in execution, but graceful, gentlemanly and studentlike, Mr. Boxall comes nearest to our idea of a perfect man's portrait-painter amongst our English artists. We do not consider Mr. Watts as a portrait-painter *per se*, and speak of Sir J. W. Gordon as an Englishman in a general way. With a better feeling for colour than the last, and at least equal felicity in rendering character, he transcends Mr. Knight, also, in true grace and refinement as well as in delicacy of hand, and if less conventionally graceful than Mr. Grant, his posing of the sitter is more vigorous, his feeling for proportion better; he is less mannered in design and more careful in his execution, while for the power of seeing flesh, and rendering the same, he is unequalled. Mr. H. T. Wells promises to unite many of the qualities of all these painters, superadding to Mr. Boxall's feeling for colour, a sounder and more solid, if less delicate, method of painting. But Mr. Wells is only a beginner, comparatively speaking; and of portraiture, above all branches of Art, it is most difficult to predicate a decided opinion on narrow grounds. Mr. Wells must steady himself a little before we can agree to place him, as his extreme admirers do, in the same category with Sir J. W. Gordon and Messrs. Boxall and Grant. The oscillations in style between the charming study called a *Portrait* (22), previously alluded to, and the whole length, No. 306, is very remarkable. Mr. Boxall's single portrait, *Louis Huth, Esq.* (67), is noticeably admirable for ease of design, verisimilitude, and feeling for grey in flesh tint. With Mr. Grant, of course the ladies appear. If conventional, and even sentimental, at times even repeating himself, weak in colour and inaccurate in drawing, now and then this artist transcends all others, except Mr. Boxall, as a lady's portrait-painter. A master of expression, he renders beauty better a hundred times than Mr. Buckner, whose undeniable skill never fails, somehow or other, to bring the *deni-monde* into our minds. It does not signify who ever the sitter may be, his rouged ladies, with their pearl and rose complexions, their studied airs, their long, orientalized eyes, seem always to *minauder* before us in a very meretricious way, far other than the simply elegant and lady-like manner of Mr. Grant's works. This artist's *Mrs. and Miss Hodgeon* (65), large whole lengths, upright, with all the dryness of colour, looks sober and graceful, and is remarkably broad in treatment. *General Lord Clyde* (131), in a blue dress, with tents in the background, a field-glass slung across his shoulder, has great character and expression of cautiousness and resolve, is strong and vigorous in tone. The figure does not stand quite truly on its legs. *Lord Broughton* (157), seated in a chair, although a little stiff, manifests great character and breadth of treatment. *Mrs. Hick* (286) reminds us rather of what Mr. Grant used to do than what he has done of late, being thin and rather waxy. We protest against the feeble background and its washed-out trees. The portrait of *Lord Crewe* (380) is an excellent one, manly and gentlemanlike; that of *Mr. R. S. Holford* (483) is well worthy of study.—Mr. G. Richmond's portrait of *The Earl of Harrowby* (171) is weak, but characteristic, the colour thin and wax-like. The same waxiness of flesh-tint is observable in this artist's *Charles Malpas, Esq.* (181), a portly and English-like looking subject. *S. T. Kekewich, Esq., M.P.* (253), by the same, looks like an enlarged miniature, is careless in execution and fruity in colour, but exhibits much feeling for character.—In No. 512 Mr. Richmond appears as a landscape-painter: *Sunset: seen from Hyde Park*. Smoky and dingy as our London atmosphere is, it is not so grim and black, thank Heaven! as shown here. As there can hardly be any particular subtlety or sign of occult genius in so treating the place or the sky, we must say we regret that the feeling for breadth and tone here shown is not supported by something like colour, however low in tone and sad.—*Mrs. W. Claburn, of Thorpe, Norwich* (178), by Mr. F. Sandy, a clear-featured and characteristically Scotch face, though hard in treatment and not refined in colour, as a whole, promises great improvement on the part of the artist from its evidently careful and extremely solid handling, the bright depths of the flesh-tints, into which we can look, as artists say, the precision of drawing, and firm clear handling throughout; indeed, the last quality is carried too far,—no bad sign for a student if he does not regard his works as perfect. The background, a mass of the leaves of a narrow-leaved shrub, is beautifully executed.—Mr. E. Williams's portrait of *Col. M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and his Infant Daughter* (246), represents the gallant original as surprisingly short-legged, his head immense, and a most ludicrous smirk on the features as he holds

up the little girl, whose figure, is extremely satisfactory and really pretty. If Mr. Punch ever re-opens his gallery of comic portraits taken from these walls, here is a subject made to his hand.

The Miniatures are fewer in number, but, on the whole, wrought to a higher standard, than is usual. Mr. H. T. Wells holds a prominent place amongst the painters of these charming works. An exquisite drawing in chalk of a child, styled *Portrait* (838), is also especially worthy of notice. *Colonel James Armstrong, C.B.* (744) is most excellent. The delicate colour and graceful feeling for pose and character in 845, *Miss Wetton*, will win general admiration. A grey cloak in this work is beautifully treated. *J. F. Bassett, Esq. and the Hon. Mrs. Bassett* (859) shows a very delicate feeling for the same colour in another phase, being here brought into lovely combination with a gold brocade in the lady's dress. The execution of the faces here is almost perfect. *Lady Alice Kerr* (900) is a very beautiful study. *Mrs. William Stuart* (839), by Mr. C. J. Basche, in a blue dress, is unusually strong and good.—*Miss A. Dixon* more than maintains her position as a fine miniaturist with No. 847, *Daughters of the late Rev. Charles West*, the freshness and beauty of whom are rendered with delightful skill. *The Daughters of Lord William Compton* (868), by the same, is remarkable for grace of composition and rendering of varied character, although in execution it seems thinner, and, may be, weaker, than the foregoing. Nos. 880, *Henry, son of Viscount Hardinge*, and 869, *Harry, son of H. D. Streatham, Esq.*, are both highly commendable.—Herr A. Hähnisch's portrait of *H.R.H. the Princess Royal, Princess Royal of Prussia* (858), painted in what we here consider an old-fashioned way, is very soft and delicate. By the same is a very pretty portrait, *H.R.H. Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia* (856).—No. 865, *Study of a Head*, by Mr. R. Tucker, is admirably drawn, and shows character well felt, and rendered with unusual power.—Mr. D. Kirkaldy's drawings of the *Royal Mail Steam-Ship, "Persia"* (912), as specimens of naval architectural draughtsmanship, seem to us perfect.

The Architectural Drawings are of great interest, have been better selected than usual.—No. 662, a *Staircase*, of Roman design, by W. A. Boulnois, looks dignified and elegant, and is eminently in keeping with the best period of the style it reproduces. As far as a reproduction can be satisfactory, this is excellent.—We hope there is no chance of the *General View of the Proposed High Level Road and Viaduct from Hatton Garden to St. Sepulchre's Church* (672) being carried out in the miserable Regent Street style adopted by Mr. F. Marable, the imbecility of which is lamentable.—Mr. Owen Jones's *Ceiling of Show-Room at Mr. Hancock's, Bruton Street* (685), an extremely beautiful composition, in blue, white and red, with pendants of arabesque character, should be looked at—also, Mr. J. H. Pollen's rich and characteristic design, in the Lombardic style, for the *Archway (entrance) of the New Museum, Oxford*, in process of execution (674).—Mr. W. Burges's *Restoration of the East End of Waltham Abbey* (673) is sober and bold, as well as in excellent keeping.—Mr. Digby Wyatt's *Gallery of Communication at Compton Wynnieton* (684), a design of Perpendicular character, is picturesque.—Mr. G. G. Scott's *Views illustrative of Gothic Designs for the Government Offices* (Nos. 699 to 702), some of which are in the architect's favourite Early English manner, are characteristic, and in most respects satisfactory, but tame, and oddly like the next step in advance on Barry's manner. No. 702 strikes us as being exceedingly like the Oxford New Museum on a larger scale, and spoilt. Without accusing Mr. G. G. Scott of plagiarism, we are bound to say that this will be the impression of every one acquainted with the last-named building. Nor is this the only design in which this matter is remarkable.—Mr. Waterhouse's *Manchester Assize Courts* (erecting) (696), while rather effective and picturesque, and improvable by omission of many needless pinnacles which disturb that sobriety and repose which is proper to the style adopted by the architect, seems to us to owe something to the relatively great success of the building in question.

Capt. Fowke's *Interior of the Council-Chamber of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington* (680) is sober, chaste and elegant, and shows how much better the designer can manage an interior than an exterior, to judge by the indescribable east and west ends of the Exhibition building for next year.—No. 718, by Mr. Street, a *Church*, looks solid, dignified, grave, and is admirably composed.—Mr. E. Moore's drawing of *Roslyn Chapel* (776) is cleverly executed.

The Sculptures next claim our attention. Mr. Theed's *Bust of Her Majesty* (978), crowned with oak leaves, has the nose unpleasantly sharp and thin, and needs finish of surface. *Sir W. Peel* (1038), erected at Greenwich, has an extremely lengthy pair of legs, and, from its attitudinizing pose and staring eyes, looks theatrical and meretricious. *Malcolm Cammore* (1046) is really bad, staring, stagelike.—Mr. J. S. Wyon's *Medallion of the Prince of Wales* (979) is well modelled, but, from the protrusion of the lower part of the face beyond the brow, looks weak in mental character.—Mr. Thorneycroft's statue of the *Princess Beatrice* (980), seated in a shell, is cleverly designed and artistic.—Mr. Foley's *Oliver Goldsmith* (981), model for the Dublin statue, is an eminently characteristic and notable work of Art; the best design for public statue, on foot, we have. He is holding a book in one hand, a pen in the other, the action animated and expressive. The bust of *Sir J. Outram* (1053) is excellent, being bold and careful. No. 1058, part of the monument for *General Nicholson*, has already been described in the *Athenæum*.—Mr. B. E. Spence's *Hippolytus* (983), a piece of pseudo classicism, has the ordinary wooden form of chest, absurdly arched, a fault which shows the sculptor to be saturated with conventionalism to the exclusion of common sense.—Mr. T. Woolner's medallions, *The Rev. W. G. Clark* (986), and *Sir F. Palgrave* (996), are splendid examples of bold and elaborate modelling, original in style, vigorously and thoughtfully treated. The textures of the hair and skin, especially where the bones beneath the last are expressed, should be studied, and the sculptor's merit who can so render them and be grandly bold in style at the same time will be appreciated. We should like to see Mr. Woolner employed upon some of our national medal work.—Mr. A. Munro's *Sabrina* (991), a head surrounded with water plants, is very fancifully pretty and expressive. His *The Sound of the Shell* (993), portrait group of children, is also pretty, but looks a little stiff in design; it must be owned the theme is difficult. *Babe Asleep* (1001) is charming and truly sleeps well.—Mr. Weekes's *Sardanapalus* (997), for the *Mansion House*, although a little frantic in action, is academically good in execution.—Baron Marochetti's *The Marquis of Abercorn*, bust (1010), is executed with a certain felicity, but looks weak and has not any solid execution, in an artistic sense, in it. *The Lady Ashburton*, bust (1032), though elegant, is weak. *The Duchess of Manchester*, bust (1026), lacks the exquisite beauty of the original, as well as the definiteness and firmness of contour.—Mr. R. Jackson's *Mrs. L. M. Rate* (1014) is an example of good and simple portraiture.—*Mignon* (1025), by Mr. H. Bandel, though affected, is pretty.—Mr. C. Bacon's medallion of *T. Brewer, Esq.* (1030) is bold and broad.—Mr. J. Durham's statue of *P. Crossley, Esq.* (1037) makes him look as magnificent as Jupiter.—Mr. MacDowell, jun. has a pleasing statue of *Miranda* (1051), which is still more like a boarding-school girl than she whom Ariel and Caliban tended; the head is too large.—Mr. W. G. Nicholl's *Nymph* (1059), naked, lying back, part of a group for a fountain, is largely treated in design, boldly modelled, and well composed.—By the same is an *Ideal Head of Australia* (1093), bold and well conceived.—A statue of a woman about to bathe, entitled *The First Plunge* (1095), although the feet are large, has good and expressive action and features, is finely modelled, and renders the subject well.—Mr. G. Slater's statuettes, *Elaine* (1126), and *Virgil* (1127), are very clever in design.—Mr. H. H. Armstead's *St. George's Vase* (1002), somewhat Saracenic in character, with dragon handles, of an extremely original design throughout, does him great credit.

Our review ends here of an Exhibition which is somewhat remarkable for the evidence it affords of the immense amount of skill and ability amongst the hitherto little known men, whom the absence of greater luminaries allows us to see more freely. Our conclusions are, that Mr. Faed has won the crown this year, and made the most notable advance. Mr. E. M. Ward has recovered his position. Mr. Lee to a great extent justifies that which he held. Mr. Leighton appears in force. Messrs. Calderon and Marks make themselves out well. Mr. J. Clarke is more than ever delightful. Mr. H. Holliday's work has made a notch in our memories for future reference. Mr. C. P. Knight, though not strange, will be remembered whenever we think of a calm sea.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—Mr. E. M. Ward is to paint Mr. Fechter in the character of Hamlet—it is to be hoped, for engraving. The subject is admirable, and such a record, fittingly reproduced, will be highly desirable.

Messrs. Agnew are exhibiting, in Waterloo Place, the pictures, made for engraving by Mr. E. M. Ward, of 'The Last Sleep of Argyll' and 'The Last Scene in the Life of Montrose.' These are fine works; richer in colour and more powerful in tone than those with which the London public are as yet acquainted. In other respects they are identical with the artist's frescoes in the Houses of Parliament.

We have twice referred to the praiseworthy efforts of several leading members of the Painters' Company to establish an Exhibition of such imitative decorative works as come strictly within the skilled artisan's province—distinct from that pertaining to the artist *per se*. In March last year we stated that a second collection of productions, of the class referred to, would be made about the present time. On Wednesday last a private view took place, and about one hundred and fifty examples were displayed, and will now be found in the Hall of the Company, Little Trinity Lane, Cannon Street West. Within their limited rank some of these productions are singularly valuable, merely as specimens of imitation carried to a high pitch; these may be called elevated in character of their degree. Some of the marbling takes one by surprise; so truly are the qualities of varied colour, occasional and partial translucency, opacity and hardness expressed, that it needs the touch to satisfy the observer that the imitations are really such, and not the substance they represent. Thus limited, No. 36, comprising eight specimens of the skill of Mr. J. Taylor—especially those labelled 'Galway Green' and 'Rouge Vert,' marbles, to the latter of which a medal has been awarded, are above all noticeable; the lucid depth and subdued lustre of the first, with the singularly felicitous idea of colour, in an artistic sense, displayed in the last, are worthy of every credit that can be given to them.—Three specimens of Relieved Graining and Inlaid Marbling, by Mr. J. Fraser (No. 20), display similar qualities.—No. 27, three examples of Illuminated Writing and Stained Woods, by Mr. Lovegrove, rather suggest what might be done in the direction indicated by the first, than fulfil a real want. They are creditable, nevertheless.—No. 16, an example of Decorative Arabesque, by Mr. Lothian, shows quiet combination of colour and knowledge of design in the simple disposition of the forms employed.—An Arabesque (No. 25), by Mr. Kitzrow, would be better without the combination of border and panel; either portion would look best simply. We are glad to see some chance of this intelligent movement taking root: by perseverance much good in the trades affected may be introduced. The whole plan pursued has been highly sensible: five members of the Company having been associated with Messrs. W. Dyce, G. Crace and P. Graham to make the awards, which consist of silver and bronze medals, certificates of merit, and the freedom of the Company.

By way of enhancing the value of M. Verbeek-hoven's pictures, a report has been set on foot that the artist has lost his sight. This statement is totally false.

We continue our account of the prices fetched

for the principal lots in the Scarisbrick sale, for last week:—A superb bronze group of a Boar Hunt, with three Dogs, life size, 5½ feet high and 6½ feet long, with the companion, the Stag Hunt, 6 feet high, the same in width, 347L (Pugin).—The Rape of Helen, a group in bronze, and a magnificent Clock or Dial, formed of a globe of bronze, supported by two children, 17L 5s. (Durlacher).—Two splendid Tankards, from Stowe, 80 guineas.—Silver, the celebrated Aldobrandini Cesar Tazzas, the dishes each embossed with four minute subjects of Roman history, the stems and feet fluted, each tazza surmounted by a figure of a Roman emperor, attributed to Cellini; in the centre of each salver a figure of one of the Caesars; in the borders representations of their actions, executed in silver with extraordinary care and finish; originally belonging to Cardinal Aldobrandini; the figures 9 inches high, 1,280L (Attenborough).—A pair of very elegant and beautiful *Étagères*, of Cellini design, 19 inches high, from Stowe, 170L (Garrard).—Also from Stowe, a Tankard and Cover, elaborately embossed and chased, in a representation of a battle, after Le Brun, Satyr handles, the lid surmounted by an equestrian figure of a Warrior, about 19 inches high in all, 272L (Hancock).—A fine and rare old Italian Cabinet, mounted with engraved silver, incrusted with jaspers and other stones, 255 guineas (Pugin).—Missals: A small Latin Missal on vellum, with thirteen miniatures, with borders of flowers, with figures and animals and illuminated capitals, in the original binding of curiously laid leather, with arms and flowers under silver-gilt clasp; also Office of the Blessed Virgin, on vellum, with thirteen miniatures, borders, and eighteen borders with small subjects, and a third with fifteen miniatures and borders, in the original binding, 127 guineas (Addington).—Pictures: B. C. Koekkoek, a Town on the Rhine, fine study of passing storm, 135 guineas (Flatow).—J. Martin, the Fall of Man, Eve offering the apple to Adam, 93 guineas (Graves).—Mr. E. W. Cooke, the Mouth of the Thames, a hay-barge under sail in a fresh breeze, 105L (Flatow).—J. Martin, Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still, 450 guineas (Durlacher),—the Same, the Deluge, also engraved, 150 guineas (Durlacher),—the Same, the Fall of Nineveh, also engraved, 205 guineas (Durlacher).

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, June 4, at Half-past Three, St. James's Hall.—Quartett in D (brilliant), Haydn; Kreutzer Sonata; Piano duet, Beethoven; Quartett, Op. 44, in D, Mendelssohn; Pianoforte Solo, Chopin; Scherzo, Op. 1, Wieniawski (first time this season); Ries, Webb and Platti; Pianist, N. Rubinstein (first time in England).—Tickets, Half-Guinea each for Visitors; to be had at Cramer's, Chappell's, Olliervier's, and Ashdown & Parry's; at the Institute, 18, Hanover-square; J. ELIA, Director.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, June 14, Costa's ELI.—Principal Vocalists, Mme. Rosina, Mrs. Salterton, Duby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montagu Smith, Mr. Santley and Signor Belotti. Tickets, 2s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Third Season.—PROGRAMME of the FOURTH CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, at Half-past Eight o'clock, at St. James's Hall. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. First Part.—Overture, Der Besuch des Spohr; Arioso, Madame Lemmens-Sherington; Concerto in C major, Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard, Sternende Bennett; Air, Signor Gardoni, Boieldieu; Overture, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn. Second Part.—Pastoral Symphony, Beethoven. Duo, Madame Lemmens-Sherington and Signor Gardoni, Azor and Zemira, Spohr; Overture, Eugene Onegin, Mussorgsky. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; may be obtained of Messrs. Cramer & Co., 29, Regent Street, and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall. In order to enable the Audience to be seated before the commencement of the Concert, the Doulton in Regent Street and Piccadilly will be opened at a Quarter to Eight.

CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec., 36, Baker Street, Portman Square.

MISS HELEN McLEOD begs to announce that she will give her SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on the EVENING of TUESDAY, June 4, when she will be assisted by the following Artists:—Vocalists: Mlle. Elvira Behrens, Miss Helen McLeod, Mr. Tennant, Herr Hermann, and Signor Belotti; Mme. Rosina, Mrs. Salterton, Signor F. Hagar (from the Conservatoire at Leipzig, his first appearance in England), Herr Lidel, and Herr Oberthür. Conductors:—Herr W. Gane and Mr. Walter Macfarren.—Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Family Tickets admitting three, One Guinea; Unreserved Seats, 5s., to be had at the Principal Musicians' and of Miss Helen McLeod, 2s. Alfred Place, Tudor Square, S.W.

HERR MOLIQUE'S EVENING CONCERT at the Hanover Square Rooms, THURSDAY NEXT, at Half-past Eight o'clock.—Vocalists:—Madame Lemmens-Sherington and Palmer, Signor Belotti and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists:—Mlle. Anne Molique, Signor Radegonde.—Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d. to be had at Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Co., at the principal Musicians', and of Herr Molique, 30, Harrington Square, Mornington Crescent.

HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—THE LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, at St. James's Hall.—Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard.—Stalls, 5s. in Balcony or Area, Tickets, 3s., 2s. and 1s.

MR. W. G. CUSINI'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, White's Rooms, SATURDAY NEXT, June 8, Half-past Two.—Vocalists:—Madame Parepa, Louisa Vining, Augusta Thomson, Lascelles and Rieder; Messrs. Tenant, Whiffen and Stanley. Instrumentalists:—Messrs. Buzian, Fratten, Steglich, Faure, Nicholson, Blagrove, Rowland and W. G. Cusini. Conductors:—Messrs. Marullo, Sarti, Basile and Giacomo Kunz. Tickets, 2s., 1s. 6d. and 1s.; Tickets for Three, (to be obtained only of Mr. W. G. Cusini, 53, Manchester Street, W.); Unreserved Seats, 7s.; Tickets for Three, 1s.; at the principal Music Warehouses.

GIDEON.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, will be performed for the first time in LONDON, GIDEON, A Sacred Lyrical Oratorio, Words by the Rev. Archer Gursey, M.A., Music (composed expressly for the Glasgow Musical Festival, 1860), by Charles Edward Horsley. Principal Vocalists:—Miss Stabbach, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Smetta, Charles M. Herford, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. H. H. Williams, and others. Price, 1s. 6d. To obtain a Ticket for Balcony, 1s. 6d.; for Seats under West Balcony, 2s.; Area and Balcony, 2s.; Seats under West Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.; Tickets may be had at the Principal Music-shops in London and the Suburbs, and at Mr. Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

The whole of the Music of 'Gideon' is published by Mr. G. Rodwell, 8, Rathbone Place, W.; and may be had, price 8s., on application to Mr. Rodwell, or to Mr. Austin, Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MRS. ANDERSON'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at St. James's Hall on MONDAY, June 17th. Middle, Tickets and Signor Ghislini, Middle, Artist, Middle. Parepa, Miss Lascelles, Miss Augusta Thomson, Signor Delle Sette, Signor Danelli, Signor Belotti, Signor Radegonde, etc. The Concert will be complete, Middle, 2s.; each, Tickets, 1s. 6d., 7s., and 2s. 6d. To be obtained at Mrs. Anderson's residence, 34, Nottingham Place, W. and at the Hall and Principal Musicians'.

MUSICAL ART-UNION.—SECOND CONCERT, THURSDAY MORNING, June 26.—Overture, (Suite) Bach; Concerto, Pianoforte, Mr. Kilwardth, Schumann; Symphony, No. 7, Beethoven.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—We must continue to be succinct in noticing the Concerts as they pass in scores,—merely resting here and there on points of significance. An omission made last week of an excellent concert given by Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir must be remedied. At this was performed, among what may be called the home-attractions of the evening, a Corale, by Bach, one of Mendelssohn's eight-part Psalms, and a Psalm by Herr Pauer; who joined with M. Halle in a rondo for two pianos, from among the posthumous works of Chopin.—The Beethoven Sonata Concerts of the last-named admirable artist claim a word, though their programme for yesterday was alluded to last week. They bid fair to establish their giver at the head of classical European pianists who interpret,—and this not because Beethoven's Sonatas are played by him from memory (since memory, though a great gift, is in Music one apt to be overrated)—and, moreover, a snare to its possessor, a gift tending to cumber him with as much trash as treasure), but because they are played with so much finish, such exquisite understanding, such beauty of tone and touch, such breadth of reading, when breadth is needed.—M. Halle has gained of late, from year to year,—and has made such gain, it may be averred because of his residence in this country. This may be a condition full of rough experience to artists bred on the Continent; but it brings a true artist face to face with a greater variety of great classical music (instrumental and vocal) than he finds performed, or than can be safely ventured, elsewhere. M. Halle's Sonata Concerts may be paralleled with certain over-finished Quartett performances of Beethoven's posthumous works, which two years ago were said to be the vogue in Paris, and which drew audiences of two hundred, at most. There must have been twelve, for two hundred listeners, yesterday week, at the St. James's Hall; composing an audience the intelligence of which was attested by its breathless attention.

Without exaggeration of epithet, we may talk of the "poor old Philharmonic Concerts." Another of these came round duly on Monday without any feature in its programme to emulate those which made them formerly famous and interesting. No research among music, old or new—execution far beneath the mark of its time!—it is painful to think that representatives of the liberal and spirited

artists who shed comfort on Beethoven's deathbed, who commissioned such men as Clementi and Spohr, who brought forward Mendelssohn, should have dwindled to monotony and barrenness like this. It is painful to see their association die, not "like a dolphin" (as Byron sings), but like a Dowager, respectable in apathy.—The singers were Miss Parepa, Miss Lascelles, and Signor Belotti. Mr. Blagrove was the solo violinist; the pianist was Miss Arabella Goddard, who appeared on the same evening at the *Popular Concert*.—At the next *Popular Concert*, on Monday week, a new M. Rubinsteini is to be the pianist:—and M. Wieniawski is to take the violin.

Since we wrote last *Miss Corfield's Concert*—and that of Madame Rieder have taken place:—on the Derby Day, M. Sainton gave his third *Soirée*.—M. Berger treated his patrons and pupils on Thursday to a liberal selection from 'Don Giovanni,' strongly cast, followed by an act made up of his own compositions (to which we may return).—Last evening *The Sacred Harmonic Society* performed the ever-attractive 'Elijah,' with Herr Formes as the *Prophet*.—The first concert of the *Musical Art-Union* took place, too. Of the last some report will be offered next week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The ferment at our one Royal Italian Opera this year, and not less its prosperity—which we are glad to record—makes that establishment an object of closer attention than usual. Though the revival of which we have this day to speak of is one among the best known operas extant, it cannot be dismissed in a few lines.

If the singing of a Persiani, a Rubini and a Tamburini in 'Lucia,'—or, at a later period, the acting of a Lind or a Duprez in the contract-scene (not to forget the effect produced in English by Mr. Sims Reeves), have never been able to make us greatly delight in Donizetti's vapid setting of Scott's finest tragic novel, the present return to that opera will not do so.—Such a step, however, was inevitably consequent on the instant possession which Mdlle. Patti has taken of the town,—on the curiosity to see her in a second part with which she is familiar, and on the quality of her talent.

Presently it may come to be proved whether the new singer is available in the better and more unbackneyed repertory of music by Mozart, Rossini and Meyerbeer. It was said in the theatre this day week that 'La Traviata' and 'Martha' are to be revived for her. Meanwhile, Mdlle. Patti is more intensely the fashion than any singer who has till now sung at Covent Garden;—and (a fact honourable to all concerned) her vogue has owed nothing to such preliminary measures as made every one of Mr. Lumley's *Cynthia*,—whether true or false,—of gold or of pinchbeck,—whether a Lind or a Parodi, a Sontag, a Cravelli, or a Piccolomini,—applauded on her arrival with the same frenzy, and praised with the same superlatives, by acquiescent critics.

To this last distinctive circumstance we are bound to call attention, while continuing to judge the new singer on her own merits;—without reference to what has, or what has not, been the manner of her introduction to our opera stage, or to what is the fever-heat of enthusiastic admiration.—'Lucia' did not alter our impressions of Mdlle. Patti's qualifications. The fatigue of her voice was more evident there than in 'La Sonnambula'. Its tones were frequently not agreeable—now and then out of tune.—She appeared generally disposed to get through the sustained passages of the part, (as in the *largo* movements to her first air, and to her song in the mad scene,) for the sake of arriving at her favorite *staccato* effects;—with which the music was garnished. In her concerted music want of body of voice was to be felt; but she phrased it well;—a broad *cadenza* in the recitative preceding the *largo* of the mad song aforesaid was by much her most satisfactory and artistic display of the whole evening. This passed comparatively unnoticed by the audience,—whereas a duett *cadenza* with flute, in the highest *barnyard* style, which would have been appropriate and effective in 'La Prova d'un Opera Seria,' or other musical farce, excited the house to transports. The *cabaletta*, to which Madame Per-

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siani used to give such poignancy of accent, was ineffective, because hurried.—Respecting Mdlle. Patti's careful training, there cannot be two opinions. To close these remarks on the technical part of her performances, it must be added that, in arduous passages, were to be observed that play of head and chin and eyebrow, with which singers, in a certain state, help themselves through their difficulties. One so young to the stage as she is ought to have no need of such appliances. To us occasional feebleness—nay, failure—would be more promising than such signs and gestures of mature anxiety.—Mdlle. Patti's acting bore out her singing as before. Not a trace of nervousness was in it; not a touch of inspiration to distinguish her from every Lucia who has gone before her. It was pleasing though conventional; least conventional in the contract-scene. There her helpless girlish distress after the "Malediction" and her appeal to every one in turn for pity and rescue—were pretty and pathetic.—She was tumultuously applauded, though less so than in her former part. Whether the rapture will last or not, depends on herself.—It is ready-made, for the hour, to wait on all that she may do or not do.

Mdlle. Patti's playfellow (as must happen during times of such ecstasy) pass unheeded, let them sing well or ill. Our public, we hold, is unfair in its indifference to Signor Tiberini; who may prove a more available, and is a more real, artist than ninety-nine out of the hundred tenors late from Italy.—The principal effects of 'Lucia' have been exhausted by greater singers than he; and it is a thankless task for a tenor on probation to finish an opera with a long elaborate scene, every sigh and sob of which has been made classical,—after the principal singer has passed away. Signor Graziani is apparently trying for dramatic animation; but at present he runs too far into the extreme opposite to his habitual coolness.

A word of caution is to be added, by way of close to this notice. The increase in number of performances during the present season is telling on the execution of the operas given at Covent Garden Theatre. A chorus, largely used for grand opera, that is to sing on most nights of the week, and to rehearse on most mornings, cannot, save the executants be of metal, keep its tones fresh or in tune. Throats are throats, and chests are chests. The same laws of humanity govern those who wear and those who bear the trains of opera-Kings and Queens. An example of what we fear is to be found in the Opéra Comique at Paris; where the voices of the chorus, however steady at their work, have all their music worn out of them.—It would be a pity should this great attraction of Covent Garden Theatre (of late unique in Europe) be allowed to deteriorate.

"Il Barbier," with the cast announced last week, is to be given on Monday next.

PRINCESS'S.—Mr. Phelps's annual engagement at this house commenced on Thursday week with "King Lear," which has also been played twice this week, and commands appreciative audiences. "Lear" is not generally a popular tragedy, but the royal father happens to be one of Mr. Phelps's most popular parts. Its pathos is undeniable. Mr. Phelps misses, perhaps, the kingly elevation of the character, but he brings out the paternal relation into distinct relief. He is unmistakably the loving, though capricious, father; and whether falling into error through the petulance of age, undergoing redemption by means of suffering, or finally repentant and reconciled to his daughter and to Heaven, Mr. Phelps is careful to make us see and feel the parent, in the depths of his love and his agony, enduring and surviving the violation of all that is sacred in the character. Decidedly the actor carried with him the sympathy of the audience, and was repeatedly summoned before the curtain to receive their enthusiastic plaudits. Mr. Edmund Phelps, as Edgar, appeared to great advantage; and in the mock mad scenes acted with a degree of finish remarkable in so young an actor. Mr. Ryer, as Kent, was admirable. The tragedy throughout was carefully mounted, and accompanied with scenery and appointments that gave

to the dramatic action a beautiful and appropriate setting. The engagement promises to be successful.

STANDARD.—The management of this theatre has passed for one twelvemonth into the hands of Miss Marriott, who announced her intention on Monday to devote it to the legitimate drama. In pledge of this purpose, Mr. Westland Marston's drama of "Ann Blake" was reproduced, and well received by a respectable audience. Miss Marriott's representation of the heroine was distinguished by a degree of impulse to which we have been accustomed in the character, but which carried it through triumphantly with the house. Mr. Sinclair, as Thorold, acted with force and pathos, and achieved a success well calculated to advance his reputation. The other characters were respectfully filled.

GREGIAN.—"The Angel of Death,"—a version by Mr. George Conquest, of MM. Th. Barrière and E. Plouvier's "L'Ange de Minuit," now successfully being played in Paris, at the Ambigu Comique,—has been produced at the City Road Theatre with spectacular accompaniments likely to render it especially attractive. The notion of Death being afraid of the genius of Physic, and making a contract with a young physician lest men and women should be no longer liable to mortality, is peculiarly and extravagantly French. An effective plot, nevertheless, is built on this ideal basis. The Angel of Death, Mrs. C. Dillon, contracts to appear to the physician's sight in all fatal cases, and thus invest him with a prescience of the result. Dr. Oswald Mentz, a young physician (Mr. Mead), sees his advantage in such an arrangement, and rises from a state of poverty to a position in which he may aspire to the hand of a Count's daughter. But new dangers beset him connected with certain complications between the Count and a Baron. The latter, however, is doomed by the Angel of Death, who marks him out at a masquerade ball to Mentz, for which purpose she assumes the disguise of Venus, and afterwards, in a duel, she follows his footsteps and digs for him a grave in the snow. The final trial now awaits Mentz. The life of his beloved is threatened, and can only be redeemed, Alcestis-like, by that of his mother. But both parent and son resort to prayer; and, lo! the Death-Angel reveals the benevolent side of her character, and spares both. Here is the moral, which is further enforced by an allegorical tableau of considerable splendour. The new drama will, no doubt, prove attractive to the patrons of this theatre.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Mapleson's opera season at the Lyceum Theatre is advertised to consist of twelve subscription nights, to commence this day week, with "Il Trovatore." His engagements and promises are as under:—Mdlle. Titien and Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mesdames Gassier, Lemaire and Albion; Signori Belart, Mercuriali, Palmieri, Giuglini, Gassier, Della Seda, Casaboni, Vialetti, Mr. Patey, Herr Hermanns;—Conductor, Signor Arditi; Leader, Mr. H. Blagrove.—Mr. Mapleson's repertory will be selected from the following operas—"Il Trovatore," "La Sonnambula," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Traviata," "Don Giovanni," "Norma," "Martha," "Les Huguenots." It is further (says the advertisement) the intention of the lessee to produce Verdi's new opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera."—Mr. E. T. Smith has published an advertisement disclaiming any participation in the undertaking; and stating that the artists who sing at the Lyceum do so without his permission.

Something new (if we are not deceived) to Scotland was transacted, on the 22nd of last month, in the nave of the noble Cathedral of Glasgow; where the "Glasgow Choral Union" gave a shilling Promenade Concert in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary. The programme consisted exclusively of sacred music, the selection of which seems to have been particularly good. The conductor was Mr. Lambeth.—A festival of parochial choirs was held the other day in the nave of Peterborough Cathedral. "The choir comprised more

than one thousand singers," says a contemporary.—A similar diocesan festival has just been held at Ely.

After Paisiello came Signor Rossini, who re-set "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"—a perilous step for any second writer less potent than the Pesarese master. After Signor Rossini has come Herr Doppler. This we presume to be one of the pair of excellent flute-players who visited London some years ago, and who then had something to do with the management of the Opera at Pesth. He has presented a third version of Beaumarchais's sparkling comedy at Vienna, under the title of "Rosina,"—forgetting, we fear, that, if honesty be the best, modesty is the second-best, policy—unless the usurper's name be Rossini. It is not now, as of old, when the writers of operas referred again and again to "Armida," or "Demophoon," or "Medea," as themes. There is variety enough, and to spare;—further, there are certain subjects closed for ever. Who would try another "Don Juan" in music, or in drama another "Merchant of Venice"?

A critic in Dwight's "Journal of Music"—an American periodical—performs a *fantasia* on the theme of "The Star-spangled Banner," worth introducing to English ears at the present stirring moment:—

"This song has one of the noblest melodies ever written. In breadth and grandeur of theme, in intensity of musical effect, in dramatic inspiration, it is almost unrivaled. It is far in advance of the French 'Marseillaise,' the British 'God save the Queen,' and the Austrian 'God save the Emperor,' and its only rival in the world is the Russian National Hymn by Lvoff. But, unfortunately, it has some defects which injure it for a popular melody. In the first place, it is not American in origin. In the next place, the melody has so wide a range from low to high that few voices can be found capable of singing it with effect; and, thirdly, the tune is not capable of an easy and convenient arrangement into parts, so that it can be sung, in chorus, by male voices; for it is, of course, beyond that it must be given, as a general thing. The English Anthem is much better in all these respects, though it lacks the fire and spirit of 'The Star-spangled Banner.'"

A Correspondent, who falls in with our last week's speculations on Schubert as congenial in music to Scott's lyrics, reminds us of the Viennese composer's setting of *Annot Lyle's* song in "The Legend of Montrose," and mentions another *Lied* to one of the lyrics of *Norna* ("Pirate") with which we are unacquainted. A complete and carefully-produced edition of Schubert's songs has yet to come. They were the strength and sole success of his musical life—his other works (in comparison) being merely so many indications; or else heaps of great thoughts, heterogeneously combined and tediously spun out.

Dr. Wyld announces Mendelssohn's "Antigone" Music (which has never been decently performed in London) for Monday evening next.

Twelve Wednesday Concerts, with a most liberal list of singers and players, are about to be given at the Surrey Garden Concert-Room, conducted by that remarkable amateur and excellent head of an orchestra, Prince George Galitzin.

Miss Anna Whitty is again in England, and has been singing at a concert in her home-town, Liverpool; local journals declare with great success.

Signor Biletti, one of the most graceful Italian composers now writing, has just, according to report, finished one of those drawing-room operettas which the performance of such polished artists as Madame Sabatier and M. Jules Lefort has made popular in Paris. The words, it is said, are by Mr. Falgrave Simpson. The more of this sort of entertainments the better. All who trace the course of the wind by straws must be aware that the popularity of the aimless disconnected concert, whether private or public, made up of familiar pieces, spiritlessly performed, is on the decline. Purpose and connexion—we are happy to add, neatness of preparation—are increasingly in request. The artists disposed to bewail themselves because the world will change, and their hackneyed airs and graces no longer charm, may be reassured that never, at any period of our social history, was England so bent on amusing itself with Music as now. Let them try for variety, in place of sighing over their "old songs" at home.

The *Gazette Musicale* informs us that the project of reviving Gluck's "Alceste" at the Grand Opéra of Paris, with Madame Viardot for heroine,

has been abandoned. At this no one can wonder who is familiar with the texture of the part and the compass of this admirable artist's voice. It is one thing to sing fragments; another to carry an entire work through—and the latter could hardly be done by her without transposition, or such defiance of the means and limits of Nature as is perilous, be the dramatic and musical genius of the artist even so transcendent as hers. What a tale of the power of Gluck, and of his interpreter is conveyed in the fact that, after "a run" which began in November, 1859, the Théâtre Lyrique seems still unable to let go 'Orphée'—an opera without tenor or bass!—The number of its last representations which have been advertised outnumbered even the farewells of Madame Grisi.—In the mean time, if 'Alceste' is not to be at the Grand Opéra, Gluck's second 'Iphigenia' (states the aforesaid *Gazette*) is to be given—with Mdlle. Sax, MM. Michot and Faure.—Such cast is a dubious one, so far as the heroine is concerned. Mdlle. Sax has a noble voice; but if "the Greek fire" be in her it must have been kindled instantaneously. Only a few months since she had small intelligence or habit of the stage. Better far no revival of an ancient work than one which, by no possibility, can present it adequately. Better far attempt no Shakspeare tragedies than to perform them with a stupid *Lear*, and a *Lady Macbeth* who does not "mind her stops."

Dr. Marschner has been in court, against M. Aulagnier, the well-known French publisher, on the following quarrel:—Some years ago, a Belgian composer added recitatives to his opera, 'Der Vampyr,' which were purchased and published, together with the original music, by M. Aulagnier. Dr. Marschner has applied for the suppression of all the copies so amplified, and the *Tribunal de Première Instance* has decreed that this should be done; and, further, that M. Aulagnier should pay damages to the amount of 500 francs. The defendant has announced his intention of appealing.

## MISCELLANEA

*The Lottery in Munich.*—I alluded, in a former letter, to the Lottery, which was to have been abolished this year, but, in spite of the efforts of the Liberal party, it seems likely to be continued. These statistics of the revenue derived from it account for the wish of the Ministry to delay surrendering so profitable a contributory. In the last four years, more than 36 million florins have been staked in the lottery, and about 23 millions won by the players; so that the State, after deducting 2 millions of florins for the expenses of the lottery, had a clear gain of 11 millions. In one year, the last year of the finance period, the State pocketed more than 3 millions of florins, that is, in English money, about 282,443L. There are 389 offices for collecting the money, and the drawing takes place three times a month. I was once present at the drawing of this lottery, which is a subject of great interest to the lower classes. Crowds of women, probably cooks and shopkeepers for the most part, gathered upon the stairs, in the doorway and throughout the room, in breathless attention, and frequently whispering. The numbers are drawn by a charity-boy, and proclaimed by a *Suisse*: after each proclamation a sound of trumpets and a murmur of disappointment. There is no doubt that this lottery has the worst possible effect on the frugality and industry of the lower classes, and the liberal politicians of Bavaria have a clear case in calling for its abolition. But the Ministers, who want to increase the army, and require an enormous sum for the purpose,—the idle poor, who prefer the excitement of the lottery, the chance of getting rich without labour, to the sober life for which they were made,—the bigoted conservatives, who think every innovation must be a harm to the State,—all these vote for the continuance, and hope to carry their cause by appealing to a surplus. As far as I can learn, nothing has yet been done towards reforming the police.

E. W.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H.—P. S.—J. J.—L. R.—W. C.—J. C. G.—received.

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